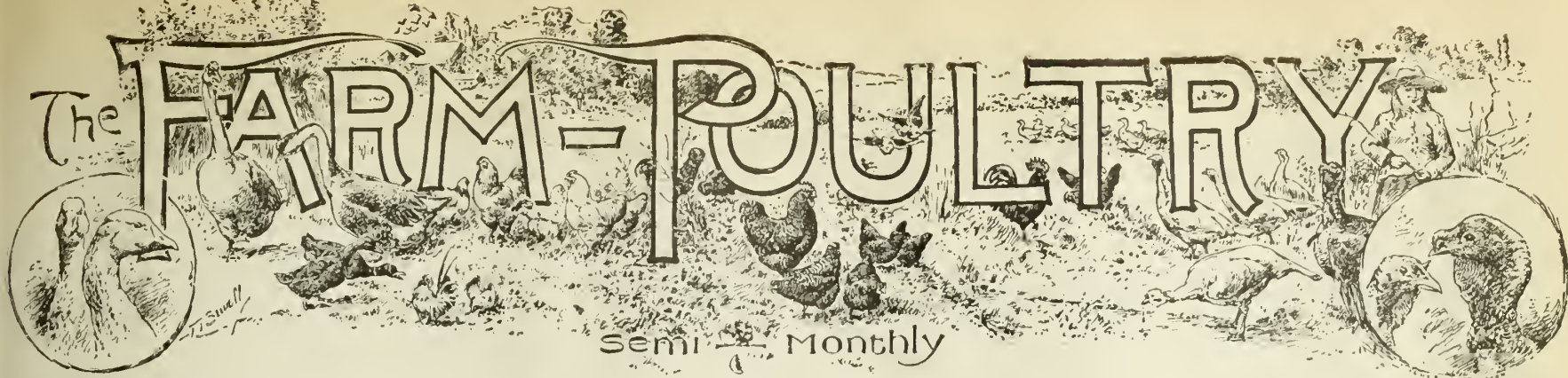


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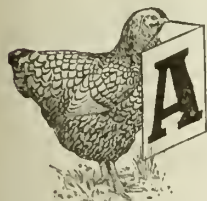


VOL. 12.

BOSTON, MASS., JUNE 15, 1901.

No. 12.

Bringing Supply and Demand Together.



SUBSCRIBER
writes:—

"I assume it to be a fact as to the prices other parties who write in FARM-POULTRY get for eggs at the door. This may

be so, but I am unable to obtain such figures as 40¢@45¢. per dozen. In New York or Brooklyn the very best that I can obtain is 6¢. per dozen above the highest market rate, for eggs selected as to color and size and delivered twice a week (not over four days old) to private families. From these prices I have to deduct the car-fare for delivery; and this is only a few dozen a week. I remember well a week in the middle of December. I had a few dozen left—no demand, and had to sell them to the grocery store. In regard to the large high priced hotels, they will not buy eggs above the market rate. Cold storage and held eggs are ordered and used by the chief cooks with \$5,000 salaries."

For quite a long time the past winter including December, the time when this correspondent found no demand for his eggs, 40¢, 45¢@50¢. per dozen were common prices for strictly fresh eggs in many places. Persons catering to markets in vicinity of New York, in the city and in Brooklyn, got such prices. Why then could this man not get them? Manifestly either because he did not happen to strike the right customers, or is not enough of a salesman to convince people that his eggs are worth the price.

It sometimes seems to me that many people have such an idea as this of the conditions of the demand for and trade in poultry and eggs:—The demand for first class articles being in excess of the supply—there being a shortage in really good poultry and eggs, there should be no difficulty and no delay at any time in disposing of such goods of this class as one may happen to have for sale.

Many people mistakenly think thus because they forget that though the general supply of an article may be insufficient to meet the general demand there must, of necessity be some places where there is nearly always an excess, and some times when there is an excess nearly everywhere. Further the question of price always has to be considered in this connection. As eggs go up in price (because they are scarce) the actual demand for them decreases, because so many people are compelled to use less eggs in order to keep their living expenses

within necessary limits. Probably ninety per cent of the people who buy only good eggs reduce their purchases very much during the season of high prices.

The writer sold eggs direct to private families for many years, and according to his observation these customers may be divided into three classes: (1) Those who buy eggs for the table and to use freely in cooking only when eggs are low enough in price to permit of doing this without making the cost of living higher than if other articles were used. This is by far the largest class. (2) Those who allow themselves to spend about so much per week or month for eggs. (3) Those who buy all they want, regardless of price. This is a very small class, though quite numerous in some places where many well to do people live.

Moreover, except perhaps for a very short period each year the greater number of persons who want the best eggs obtainable and for what they take will pay top prices have their supply arranged for, so that they receive what they use regularly. Then the man who has a few extra good eggs to sell must, if he is to get top prices, find some one who wants good eggs, is willing to pay a good premium for them, and who can be secured as a customer.

Even the people who want good eggs at a premium are not always ready to jump at whatever is offered them. Some have arrangements, which if not entirely satisfactory are permanent and sure, and they do not care to change unless they can be assured that the new supply will not fail and leave them within a short time unable to resume the old arrangement and worse off than they were in the first place. And the people who buy good eggs when they need and can get them do not always take everything offered them as it comes along. Some of these people can tell you that it not infrequently happens that after they have been without eggs for a month three or four "peddlers" of fresh eggs will call on them within a day or two. Naturally they are not in a position to buy from them all. Within a radius of half a mile there may be a score of people who want the eggs which the first two or three persons to whom they are offered refuse.

To make sales one must find these persons. To do so takes time and perseverance. Whether or not it pays depends on how else the time might be employed, and whether the man who has eggs to sell is going to be able to supply eggs regularly. As a general proposition it does not pay a poultry keeper to hunt up trade for single sales. It takes too much time. There are few men who could make day laborer's wages at that. If the customer when obtained is going to take several dozen eggs regularly once or twice a week, then it is worth while to take time to look him up, but "chasing" trade for an occasional surplus, costs far more in time than it ever brings in in money.

I suppose that the high priced hotels in New York

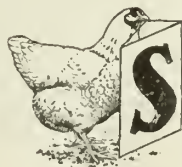
and Brooklyn do much as they do in Boston, —buy what eggs are needed for boiling, strictly fresh, and buy the bulk of their eggs for other uses from storage and held stock. It would show poor judgment for them to do otherwise. In all storage and held stock there is a proportion (very small in good grades) of bad eggs. The hotel keeper cannot afford to take the risk of having a guest break one of these at the table, though there should be more than an even chance that the storage egg would be found as good in every way as the fresh one.

But for the difference in price, the hotel proprietor can afford to lose a few eggs and to take the trouble to break each egg separately when it can be done in the kitchen.

Besides this, hotel and restaurant keepers who use large quantities of eggs can use storage eggs to better advantage than most people can, because they can use up a case of eggs just out of storage before it has time to begin to deteriorate, which, if the weather happens to be warm, it does very soon after coming out of the cold room.



In the Poultry Market.



SAYS a writer in the *New York Produce Review*:

"I met an old friend of mine the other day who has been in the poultry business a good many years, and has had large experience, in handling dressed poultry. He is a very close student of market conditions, and talks very entertainingly on the characteristics of many large buyers of poultry.

"A good many of your readers," said he, "would enjoy a visit to this market and stand around while some of our large buyers are making their daily purchases. For a good many years I have sold poultry to some of the best hotels and restaurant keepers, as well as high class butchers, and it is always interesting to me to note their characteristics. They are as a general thing very fastidious buyers, and always demand fine quality. Frequently buyers for prominent hotels or restaurants will telephone us for a supply of poultry, leaving it to us to fill the orders with the very best quality, and we always, of course, endeavor to give them just what we think they need. If we have not got it ourselves we go on the market and buy it. It would never do to give them poorly dressed or poorly packed stock, as they would not take it. They get high prices for the poultry when it is served, and their customers would not patronize them if they did not get the best. The first class butchers, who in many cases dress their windows with fine poultry, are generally very critical buyers, and demand fine appearing birds for their customers. They generally

pick out the best for their show windows, and undoubtedly you have often seen some of the butchers' windows dressed with meat and poultry which are attractive and appetizing.

"We probably get more amusement selling to cheap trade. These buyers in many instances shop around and frequently wait until they find we are anxious to clean up and willing to make concessions in prices before they purchase. They are also very good judges of quality, but owing to their trade buy only the cheap stock. New York has often been referred to as a dumping ground for everything in the way of poultry, and I guess that we can sell almost anything in that line, but always discourage the shipment of poor, thin, unattractively dressed poultry, as it seldom brings shippers sufficient money to warrant the expense of collecting, dressing and shipping to market; but at a price such stock will sell here, and it has often been astonishing to me how some buyers manage to dispose of stock they do purchase. When you get down to the fine points of the poultry business there is only one grade of stock for shippers to handle and that is the very best. Very poor poultry is worth no more here than it is in the country; in fact it would be a good deal better if country buyers would discriminate more closely in their purchases, and instead of taking any old thing that is offered to them buy only the best. Just at the present time the poultry trade is a little bit quiet. Most people are eating less poultry and more vegetables, the latter being comparatively cheap and growing more so every day as the season advances. But there is a constant demand at all seasons of the year for fine quality of stock in this city, and shippers of such can always count on fairly good prices."



FUNNY EXPLANATIONS.

Mr. Purvis Throws Some Queer Colored Lights on the Van Dreser Story.



WE NOTICE that "brother Robinson, of FARM-POULTRY, had a bad fit of indigestion after reading the account of Mr. Van Dreser's poultry farm, written by Mr. Terry. In no other way can we account for his being as cross grained as he is in a long article published in his journal, dated May 1. He says that Mr. Terry, not knowing about poultry, is an incompetent reporter; that he intends to visit Mr. Van Dreser's farm this summer, and shall be very much surprised if he finds the owner ready to endorse Mr. Terry's account as substantially correct.

"We would say to brother Robinson that *Commercial Poultry* does not publish articles

charge of the meetings in the northern part of the state, and is engaged for next winter. So is Mr. Van Dreser, too, for that matter.

"And brother Robinson thinks Mr. Van Dreser could not raise enough on 200 acres to keep 3,000 hens and the necessary pullets to keep the number good. That opinion comes from Massachusetts, and Mr. Van Dreser lives in New York, the state of the 'empire state express,' the fastest train in the world, and he has methods with poultry. Now just between us, brother, Mr. Terry may be a little misty about nice distinctions that are common to poultry fanciers, and he called pullets, old hens and all just plain hens to make up the 3,000. Mr. Van Dreser forces his pullets to lay the first winter, you see, practically the same as old hens. The eggs are contracted

so, even if it is 'different.'—*Commercial Poultry*.

Let us consider Mr. Purvis' explanations in order, and see what there really is in them.

FARM-POULTRY'S "cross grained" criticisms of Mr. Terry's story are only to be accounted for on the supposition that the editor happened to be suffering from "a bad fit of indigestion" when he read said article. This is the very cheap and common "explanation" of papers and writers who are about to make a series of pyrotechnic dodges of the questions at issue. As such it appears to us not quite in line with the professions of a "paper that is different." We know of no reason why we should not candidly admit that the reading of Mr. Terry's story disgusted us—gave us a very violent attack of mental nausea, if you prefer it that way. Such stuff always does. As to the writer's physical digestion—that is a matter of no particular public interest, but to relieve any apprehensions Mr. P. may have on that score would say that it is so equal to the task of taking care of whatever its owner happens to want to entrust to it that he never has to stop to consider whether or no the food he wants will agree with him.

Mr. Van Dreser. *Commercial Poultry* refers us to the commissioner of agriculture and the director of institutes at Albany, N. Y., for evidence as to his reliability. With all due respect to *Commercial Poultry* and to the officials mentioned it must be said that this kind of testimony is of very little value in a case of this kind. It is superficial.

The manager's books will show that winter before last only one hen was lost out of 2,200.

It would take more than a manager's books to convince most experienced persons of the truth of so improbable a story. Is not what can be done on paper a byword among poultrymen?

Now comes the question as to the figures. Mr. Purvis explains the error in figures, leaving so small an amount to come from eggs for hatching that it hardly seems worth while to have brought that into consideration at all. Naturally the question arises again as it did when I first read Mr. Terry's article—Why suppose anything? Why not give the actual figures for winter before last, or for last winter, which was approaching a close at the time Mr. T.'s article was published? Where the books were so carefully kept that ought to have been only a matter of a few moments. Is it not very singular that "supposition" should be used in this case, when facts were available? Why not give the facts?

Mr. Terry's two winters in and around St. Paul and Minneapolis would make his opinion about chances of making money out of fancy eggs of more value than those of an "eastern man, even if that man was as well posted as brother Robinson." As between the writer's opinions and those of Mr. Terry the term, "eastern man," would doubtless apply better to Mr. T., and against the latter's two winters spent in and about St. Paul and Minneapolis the "eastern" editor of F-P. can put thirty-four years of residence west of Chicago, a considerable fraction of that time being engaged in the business of producing fancy market eggs. In this instance (as usual) the man who draws the sectional lines is apt to find that some of his calculations were wrong.

The "food problem" Mr. Purvis does not take hold of at all—not even by the wrong end. He just throws a slur to Massachusetts and a bouquet to New York, and proceeds to condemn the reputation for accuracy of Mr. Terry, (which he had just been at such pains to build up), by the admission that he was "a little misty about nice distinctions common to poultry fanciers."

And then—and then—. The editor of the "paper that is different" allows his enthusiasm to run away with him and says things that any common editor might say if he did not carefully consider what he was saying.

"Do you think Mr. Van Dreser is going to keep those hens and pullets after March 1, when the price of eggs comes down?" Not at all. He sells them (for breeders?) at three dollars each. See?

We would just suggest to *Commercial Poultry* that to avoid disappointment it had better not be too sanguine about our endorsement of Mr. Terry. We have private advices in regard to this farm which have come to us independently from various sources, and are in substantial agreement as to the farm and the facts. We also have been put in possession of certain other information which prompts investigation along one or two lines likely to yield results of no little interest and some importance to the public.

The Reason for Those Bits of Paper.

Editor FARM-POULTRY:—I see in your Editorial Notes you have taken exception to my putting up a paper in pens that require some care and feeding, and attribute to short memory or lack of judgment. That is not the case. We have in breeding season about forty pens to feed. My partner does the work with the team, which takes him away from the plant quite a good bit during the later meals, which leaves the feeding for me. Now in going through his pens, and coming across the papers, I know just what the trouble is; by doing this I have been able to avoid a great many troubles which come through high feeding. My experience has been to make hens profitable they must be fed well, and in feeding a hen well, should any indisposition occur in her system she will get off her laying for a day or two, which will bring about this condition for which we put up the paper, and we nip the thing in the bud; there is no excuse for overlooking it. LEWIS B. RIGLER, Sunnyside Poultry Farm, Holmesburg, Pa.



POULTRY BUILDINGS AND HOME OF MRS. GEO. E. MONROE, DRYDEN, N. Y.

written by incompetent persons. The writer happened to be present and heard Mr. Terry read the entire article over to Mr. Van Dreser, in a private room, for corrections. Every statement given in the article was declared correct by Mr. Van Dreser himself. This of course does not include the suppositions made as to income by Mr. Terry, but all statements of facts.

"Mr. Van Dreser has a graduate of Cornell as a manager and bookkeeper, and he writes that Mr. Green's books will show that he lost only one hen in four months, out of 2,200 in the winter before last, just as Mr. Terry stated.

"We did make one mistake in reprinting Mr. Terry's article. Brother Robinson catches the error, but he caught it by the wrong end. Mr. Terry said 84 per cent of the hens were laying and the eggs sold for 47 cents a dozen in New York. We made Mr. Terry say this amounted to \$87, when as a matter of fact he wrote \$98.70, which is even better, and which is right, showing that Mr. Terry is careful in making figures.

"The fact that Mr. Terry has spent two winters in and around St. Paul and Minneapolis at hotels and among farmers would, to our mind, make his opinion about the chances for making money out of fancy eggs of more value than those of an eastern man who goes by market reports, even if that man were as well posted as brother Robinson. Isn't it a little singular that a man giving such 'bad information' should be in such demand there at their institutes? He has been there for the last two years, and goes again this summer in

at 47 cents a dozen, almost 4 cents apiece, for four months to one man. That would be about 100 eggs from each 'hen,' wouldn't it?—or \$4 each.

"Do you think Mr. Van Dreser is going to keep those hens and pullets after March 1 when the price of eggs comes down? Not a bit. He wrote to the writer, saying that within ten days after he got home from Minnesota last March he had shipped 200 hens and pullets and eight cockerels to Florida alone, and just before he got home his wife sold 100 pullets for \$300. So they go, and in the meantime a host of incubators are turning out more chicks to lay \$4 worth of eggs each next winter and then be sold for \$3 each for breeders. See?

"Mr. Terry's statements in regard to this matter were those given by Mr. Van Dreser at farmers' institutes last winter. They were submitted to Mr. Van Dreser for approval. Now, as to Mr. Van Dreser's reliability we refer you to the commissioner of agriculture for New York, and to Hon. F. E. Dawley, director of institutes, Albany, N. Y. Mr. Van Dreser is and has been for many years the best judge probably of dairy stock in the country. He is in demand everywhere. He it was who gave such excellent satisfaction at the Toronto exposition. We are glad brother Robinson is going to visit this great poultry farm, for his account of it, endorsing Mr. Terry, will make very interesting reading for the subscribers to his paper. There is nothing like being right and then going ahead. We are of a forgiving disposition, and know human nature is liable to err, but when you see it in *Commercial Poultry* you will find it

"We would say to brother Robinson that *Commercial Poultry* does not publish articles written by incompetent persons."

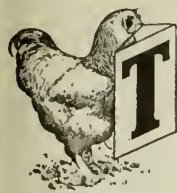
Well, that is a matter of which others are perhaps quite as well able to judge as the editor of *Commercial Poultry*. Opinions as to such matters differ. We do not feel disposed to go out of the way to say some things which might be said about the different views as to the competence of certain contributors which obtain in different poultry paper offices. Confining ourselves to the one article in question we simply repeat what many practical poultrymen have said and written to us since May 1, when we say that among people whose experience makes them competent judges of the matters treated, no amount of reputation or indorsement will convince of the correctness of such statements. As one man said: "No reputation for truth and accuracy is good enough to carry such extravagant statements with it, or is so secure that it would not be badly damaged by public connection with such a story."

To be plain, there have been entirely too many impositions of this kind on people interested in poultry, and it is time that the poultry press began to handle such matters "without gloves."

"Every statement," (except the suppositions) "given in this article was declared correct by Mr. Van Dreser himself." We can readily accept this explanation. From private correspondents we learned immediately after the May 1 paper was distributed that Mr. Van Dreser himself vouched for these things, a fact which helps Mr. Terry out—at the expense of

LATE HATCHED CHICKS.

Many Breeders Give Their Experiences in Late Hatching.



THERE IS a very general impression that late hatched chicks are not profitable. The question comes right home to many breeders this season because hatches were poor during the early part of the season, but are coming much better now, and many would prolong the hatching season if they thought it would in the end be found profitable to have done so. We give herewith experiences and advice from many breeders.

S. H. Jackson, Mgr. Hazelbrook Poultry Yards, Germantown, Pa.

In my experience, extending over a period of nearly twenty years, some of the best and most valuable birds I ever raised were late hatched ones, that is, June and July hatch. Of course we all like to get them out as early as possible, and a breeder that gets out two or three hatches in March feels quite proud, and thinks he is right in it; and when it comes to eggs in fall and early winter those early pullets count; but when a breeder has had poor hatches, or has been unfortunate in the way of losses in his early chicks, I think he is justified in hatching later in the season; but by all means keep those late ones growing. Don't let them stop for one minute, for if you do they will become stunted, and so not amount to much, and you are better off without them.

I also think when a breeder has proper facilities for handling young stock, it will pay to have hatches come off any month in the year, for if he is located near a large city there is always some one wanting young chicks weighing from one and one-half to two and one-half pounds each, and this trade would take the cockerels; the pullets could be carried over until the following spring, when the wealthy class of people are moving out of the city to their country homes for the summer, and they think there is nothing like strictly fresh eggs produced right at home, and also realizing the fact that a nice uniform flock of fowls look attractive, make it a special point to have them there by the time they get moved. This trade takes the late hatched pullets of the summer before, and as they are in full lay by this time, and should be in the pink of condition. To this class of people I have no trouble to get from \$25 to \$30 per dozen, and don't have enough to supply the demand. Find the calls from this class increasing every year.

Don't know as I've noticed any difference in late hatched chicks, comparing one year with another, that could be attributed to the season. If stock is not doing well, I look for some other cause, and think that success depends a great deal upon the abilities of the breeder. Also think that on a properly equipped plant September hatched chickens, say two or three thousand, could be made to pay very handsomely, so they could be put on the market about February or March for roasters, and would be at a premium.

Mrs. Geo. E. Monroe, Dryden, N. Y.

My experience with late chicks is that they are not only very much better than one would suppose, but very profitable in the end. The chickens raised in July, even if not ready to lay until December or January, will gain great strength and vigor during the fall when insects are abundant. They will lay late the following fall, and the second spring after a short rest will be in the best possible condition for breeders. I am not in favor of using the eggs of pullets for hatching. A pullet hatched in early spring will begin laying in the fall, and continue all winter, so by spring the vitality of the eggs is reduced.

I have also found that the late hatched chicks develop into the handsomest birds, not needing the close confinement that is necessary in spring on account of cold winds and rains.

In my experience it is the late hatched chick that wins in the winter shows. I have many times sold early hatched birds that I had reserved for my own use, because the later hatched ones came on so much stronger and handsomer, and developed better.

A. E. Cummings, Hudson, N. H.

With an early maturing breed like the Rhode Island Reds, late chicks can be made about as profitable as the earlier ones, if properly managed. The pullets will lay while the others are resting, and the cockerels come in just right for roasters after the holidays have cleaned up the market. Although I



NURSERY BROODER, AND COLD BROODER HOUSES FOR DUCKS AT NIAGARA FARM.

W. R. Curtiss & Co., Prop'r's, Ransomville, N. Y.

usually get out a few late incubator hatches, I prefer the natural method in late spring and summer. Sitting hens are plentiful, and they have earned the right to indulge their instinct of hatching and rearing a brood. A good hen is the best incubator and brooder on earth. She will hatch every hatchable egg, and has no trouble about moisture, ventilation, or chicks dead in the shell.

When chicks are hatched place coop or brooder and run where chicks can have their choice of sun or shade. Do not attempt to raise these chicks in runs that have been occupied and fouled by the earlier broods. They should have fresh grass runs if possible. Free range is best of all. The feed should not be so heavy as for the earlier ones, and if they have free range need not be so varied. I do not like to give much soft feed to chicks in hot weather.

Vermin and chick enemies are active at

this season, and should be carefully guarded against. Frequent applications of kerosene to the coop, and death to lice to hen and chicks, will be discouraging to vermin. The broods should be rounded up when a shower is approaching.

W. R. Curtiss & Co., Ransomville, N. Y.

We have found late hatched chickens profitable. Indeed, we think we are safe in saying that nearly one-half the prize winners at our leading shows are birds hatched in June. Birds hatched in March or April usually get rough in feather by show time. As layers we find they do very well, especially when we have a late season as we are having this year. One thing in particular we would like to mention in raising late hatched chicks, and that is shade, and lots of it. We cannot raise chicks in June with brooders set in the sun. Also, free range is very necessary, and they will pick half their living. A late season is most favorable for raising late chicks.

Yes, we would hatch late if we did not get

Scrofula

Few are entirely free from it.

It may develop so slowly as to cause little if any disturbance during the whole period of childhood.

It may then produce irregularity of the stomach and bowels, dyspepsia, catarrh, and marked tendency to consumption before manifesting itself in much cutaneous eruption or glandular swelling.

It is best to be sure that you are quite free from it, and for its complete eradication you can rely on

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The best of all medicines for all humors.

213 - Egg Strain

WHITE WYANDOTTES.

Prize winners and heavy layers combined. 100 of this season's breeding stock left. \$100 takes the lot. Quality considered, this price was never approached. Do not hesitate, order at once.

P. P. PULSFER, Natick, Mass.

Black Minorcas

EXCLUSIVELY

High class Single Comb Black Minorcas, bred 11 years for heavy laying and exhibition. These birds have long backs, deep bodies, high station, fine color and heads. Winners this season at Dryden, Cortland, New York state fair and Boston. Besides my winners at these shows, I have purchased the 2d and 3d Boston cockerels. Eggs and stock for sale. Catalogue free.

Mrs. GEO. E. MONROE, Box A, Dryden, N. Y.

ORNAMENTAL FENCE



25 designs, all steel. Handsome, durable. — Cheaper than a wood fence. Special inducements to church and cemeteries. Catalogue free. **KOKOMO FENCE MACHINE CO., 455 North St., Kokomo, Indiana.**

CHIX. CHIX. CHIX. Stay White Wyandottes.

1000 Chix Ten Days Old, 15 cents each. Safe arrival guaranteed.

Eggs 5 cts. each. Send in your order early. Good breeding stock White Wyandottes and Mammoth Pekin Ducks \$1 each if taken at once. Leading strains pedigreed Belgian Hares three months old \$1 each. Remember, we are headquarters for best quality Cut Clover and Poultry Supplies. Samples and circulars free.

W. R. CURTISS & CO., Ransomville, N. Y.



The Star Ventilator
High Grade Roofing Metal, Spanish Tiles and Shingles.
MERCHANT & CO., Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.
Sole Manufacturers.

Write for illustrated pamphlets, mailed free upon application.

MY WINNINGS

At Malden, Mass., Dec. 4-7, in strong competition, but strengthen my reputation for breeding a quality of Barred Plymouth Rocks which cannot be excelled. I won 1st and 2d on cock; 1st and 2d on cockerel; 1st, 2d and 3d on pullet; 3d on hen; 1st and 2d on pen. I have some splendid specimens of Barred Beauties for breeding stock at \$4 and upwards. Eggs \$2 per sitting; \$8 per 100. Circular free.

J. W. RANDALL, Prop'r, Meadowview Poultry Yards, 43 Salem St., Malden, Mass.



The SHAUB COMPARTMENT BROODER
Will take care of more chicks than any brooder made. Practical application of heat. Good ventilation. Send 1 cts. stamps for 1901 illustrated catalogue of Brooder and Incubator.

M. O. SHERER, Box 4, Louisville, O.

MAKE ECCS

AS YOU MAKE MILK, BY PROPER FEEDING.

We are offering the following, all very finest quality, at \$2 per 100 lbs., for immediate orders — Beef Scraps, Meat Meal, Bone Meal, and Ground Bone. Fine quality Oyster Shells 50c. per 100 lbs. Green Bone Cutters \$2.50 each. Clover Cutters \$3.50 each. Poultry Netting and other supplies at low prices. Wholesale and retail.

CHAS. F. SAUL, Syracuse, N. Y.

YOU CERTAINLY WILL

—If you order fence from us once you are certain to do it again.

THE ADVANCE FENCE

is sold direct from the factory to the farmer at wholesale prices. You get the best price. Entirely interwoven. No loose ends. Many heights. Write for free circulars and special prices. **ADVANCE FENCE CO., 119 Old St., Peoria, Ill.**



W. E. Bright, Grove Hill Poultry Yards, Waltham, Mass.

Here, at Grove Hill, we call all chickens hatched before the last of May early chickens. We hatch quite a number in April, more in



FISHERS ISLAND FARM, FISHERS ISLAND, N. Y.

At the water's edge is Duck House No. 2 for the breeding and rearing of Pekin ducks. The runs extend into the water.

May, and from then till July 15th, or often later than that, all we possibly can. We have now about four hundred of all ages, and intend to hatch upwards of one thousand.

We consider late chickens profitable if handled as early chickens are. A great many put their late chickens with the early ones—that is, into the same runs. This stunts the small ones. Again, they get the poorer runs, those without shade, or very limited in area. These things prevent their doing well. Another mistake is to put them on the same ground that the earlier broods have been on and exhausted. When the grass is gone, the worms, bugs, and grasshoppers are gone, too, and the little chicks have poor picking.

As to late chicks as show birds, they have every advantage if reared well. A young bird will have fresh bright colors in plumage, legs, and head. These catch the eyes of the judges, and even the spectators comment on the con-

Helen M. Percival, Glover, Vt.

My experience with late hatched chicks has never been later than the middle of June, and with Leghorn chicks. I found them profitable, and they had several advantages over early hatched chicks.

1st. The eggs were much more prolific—nearly every egg hatching at that season.

2d. The weather being warm, and there being plenty of grain and some insects, the chicks made a quicker growth with much less care than earlier in the season.

3d. I have always been lucky enough to have a large per cent of pullets among late chicks, which is what I raise chicks for principally.

4th. They molt much later the next year, therefore the eggs they lay late that year make up for those they don't lay the winter previous.

The late cockerels of the small breeds are of

June. I should hatch the larger breeds if I needed them, but prefer Leghorns, for they mature so quickly.

There was general complaint in this section of bad hatches up to a few weeks ago. Eggs are hatching finely now. I have thought sometimes when my time and eggs were wasted early in the season that I never would try early again when the later results were so much more certain, but I am bitten every spring with the craze for early chickens, and presume I shall keep on trying.

H. A. Nourse, Supt. Poultry Dep't,
Fishers Island Farm, Fishers
Island, N. Y.

While we do not generally advise late hatching, we know that under certain circumstances it becomes not only advisable but necessary. In localities where cold weather comes on tardily, chicks hatched in June or



FISHERS ISLAND FARM, FISHERS ISLAND, N. Y. GENERAL VIEW, LOOKING NORTH.

The buildings seen are (beginning from the left) the office, machinery room, corn barn, killing house, a colony house with scratching shed.

dition of the bird. As to my own experience, the winning Barred P. Rock cockerels at Boston have twice been July chickens, and twice June chickens, and only one an April chicken. The first cockerel Boston, 1900, was hatched July 15th, by the clock, and was in good condition in spite of a little immaturity. The first prize pullet was an early one, and had commenced to go to pieces in spite of the fact that she had been kept in cold storage, and the award, though a perfectly just one, was criticised. Often I heard the remark: "You expected to win on one of the other pullets, did you not?" They were late birds and looking well.

My fourth and fifth prize Brown Leghorn cockerels, Boston, 1900, were August or last of July hatch. My first and third were May birds, but the fourth and fifth were the largest in the show. My first prize pen Leghorns at New York, 1901, were late hatched birds, probably June. For a winner give me a June or July chicken.

not much use for poultry. The best way, if anyone can make up his mind to it, is to kill them as soon as you can distinguish them, and put the care and feed into the pullets.

I see no difference after they reach maturity between early and late hatched chicks. Mine have been as large, as strong, and as healthy, one as the other, and will lay as many, I have sometimes thought more, eggs in their first year. My July pullets will lay in February and March even in this cold climate, which frequently goes thirty degrees below zero.

One summer I hatched twenty-five out of twenty-six Leghorn eggs. In July raised twenty-two of them, out of which seventeen were pullets, and by January no one who did not know them could tell them from May chickens.

If I had had poor success with early hatching, (and I did have in March and April). I should certainly hatch as late as July 15th, or even Aug. 1st. I now intend hatching several hundred Brown Leghorns late in

the earlier part of July often make rapid growth, come into the pink of condition for the later winter shows, and make good breeders in the season following. We have reference to the fancy wholly, and can see no advantage for the producer of market poultry in late hatching unless he has some special market for his product out of the regular season of good prices.

If one finds himself without enough early chicks we would certainly advise hatching up to the time indicated above, but would also urge the necessity of more careful treatment when cold weather approaches, that the

FASSETT'S BARRED ROCKS

Are hatching finely, and chicks are strong. For the remainder of season will furnish eggs at

\$2 per 13; \$5 per 39.

Remember, you need look no further for large size, correct shape, extra laying qualities, narrow even barring, red eyes, small combs, and clear yellow legs. A few more choice cockerels, pairs, and trios to spare at right prices.

GEO. E. FASSETT, Beverly, Mass.

NO MOISTURE

need be supplied to a properly made incubator; neither should a change of climate affect the hatch. The free catalogue of the



STAR INCUBATOR

explains why, and gives much valuable information on poultry-raising written by experts. The STAR hatches more and healthier chickens than any other.

STAR INCUBATOR CO., Bound Brook, N. J.,
or 38 Vesey Street, New York.

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Combine both standard and practical qualities. Are heavy layers of brown eggs, and have deep bodies, blocky shape, and yellow legs. Eggs \$2 per 13; \$5 per 39.
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Three spaces. Made of heavy galvanized iron. Will last a life time. Saves waste. Hangs on a nail. Neat, cheap, and convenient. Try them. Price 50 cents.
ATSATT BROS.,
Mattapoisett, Mass.
Send for circulars.

1868 1901 NETTLETON'S LT. BRAHMAS,

Winners at Philadelphia, Hagerstown, and other shows. All my own stock and strain. A few choice cockerels and pullets for sale at a fair price for quality. Eggs, \$2 per sitting. Buff Plymouth Rock eggs from S. E. Gesner's prize winning strains, \$2 per sitting.

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The Suspension Brooder SWINGS IN THE AIR.

Said by experienced poultry men to be superior to all others. Good to raise chickens or ducks. Made with kerosene or gasoline burners. Descriptive circular, price list & testimonials free. Address,
The Automatic Hatching Co.,
1311 Broadway, Toledo, O.

9 S. C. White Leghorns 6 RIBBONS ON SIX BIRDS

At the great Boston show, 1901, I won 9 ribbons on 6 birds entered, as follows:—1st cock, 1st hen, 1st pullet, 2d, 3d, 4th cockerels; American Leghorn club specials for best shaped male, best shaped and whitest females. Eggs from yards containing these winners, \$2 per sitting; \$5 per three sittings.

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CHAS. J. FOGG, Prop'r. Waltham, Mass.

THE SURE HATCH

has proven the right to that name in the hands of thousands of poultry raisers everywhere. The satisfaction is so universal that we have decided to send our Machines On Trial beginning with May 1, 1901. This plan makes buyer perfectly safe. Write at once for Special prices, terms, plans, etc.
SENT ON TRIAL.
Sure-Hatch Incub. Co., Clay Center, Neb.

HALF PRICE!

Eggs from our winning Barred and Buff Rocks, Buff and White Wyandottes, R. I. Reds, Ducks and Geese are half price for remainder of the season.

From Hens \$1.50 per 13; \$5 per 50.
Ducks \$1 per 13; \$5 per 100.
Geese \$1 per 5.

Send for our finely illustrated catalogue describing winnings and mailings. Address

MILLVILLE POULTRY FARM CO.,
Box P, Millville, N. J.
M. E. DELANO, Pres. and Manager.

WEANED CHICKS

From BRIGGS' prize winning
White Wyandottes

\$9 per Dozen.

These chicks are fine healthy stock, and from heavy layers of brown eggs; to say nothing of their ancestors as show birds; you know all about that.

EGGS \$2 PER SITTING; 3 SITTINGS, \$5; \$10 PER 100.

My eggs have tested since last December 63 to 87 per cent fertile, and have not had a complaint so far this season, which shows my stock is healthy and mums up to date. Write your wants early; I have them.

C. A. BRIGGS, Taunton, Mass.

youngsters may have a fair chance to grow and develop. Roomy quarters, dry, warm, and well ventilated, together with intelligent feeding and complete separation from the older chicks and of the sexes will accomplish this result if the chick inherits a strong constitution, and late chicks will not be a failure.

J. L. Randolph, Orchard Hill Poultry Farm, Cutler, O.

In regard to late hatched chicks I would say that in my opinion circumstances should be the controlling factor. If one does not get enough early chicks, then hatch them later—as late as August. A few years since a farmer came to the writer for B. P. Rock eggs in the latter part of June or in July. It was so late in the season that I was surprised, and I asked him why he wanted eggs so late. He replied that he had found by experience that

house and care for them, and by feeding I would say a rich balanced ration three times a day.

Some ten years ago I raised a very fine show pair out of a sitting of July chicks, the finest of the season. One advantage of late broods is that they mostly contain many pullets.

C. A. Briggs, Buttonwood Farm, Taunton, Mass.

I have hatched summer chicks (White Wyandottes, only) for the past four years; about three thousand in all, and find them profitable in but one way, that is fancy birds, as the cockerels are seldom brassy. Now I put them in an orchard as soon as hatched, where there is a good supply of grass (for it would be impossible to think of being successful without plenty of shade and grass), feed them hard grain, grit, and all the fixings, (no

C. P. Nettleton, Shelton, Conn.

Late hatched chicks, if they have a good run and good care, and are of a breed that will plump up at an early age, are all right, and will pay to raise for the market. Late hatched chicks should have a shady run of some kind—the better the run and shade, the better they will do.

Don't think one year with another there is much difference in growth of late hatched chicks. A dry late fall is all right for them. If we have long cold rains, the chicks must be protected accordingly; have a cover where they can be kept comfortable and dry.

Late chicks must not be allowed to run promiscuously with older fowls; in fact, no chicks should run with grown fowls and expect to have them do well.

By a nice shady run I mean an orchard or run with plenty of bushes for shade, also



VIEWS OF BUTTONWOOD FARM, C. A. BRIGGS, PROP., TAUNTON, MASS.

This farm is devoted exclusively to White Wyandottes.

chicks hatched late would begin to lay as soon as those hatched earlier in season, unless hatched very early. I was sceptical, but I knew this farmer was one of the best and most successful farmers with poultry in all the country; he sold more eggs to his merchant than anyone; he made poultry a specialty, and made it pay—for all he owned a good big farm and kept quite an amount of other stock.

Now since the farmer gave me his experience, I have found by watching results that chicks unless hatched early enough to begin laying in the fall, will not begin to lay before about February or March—whether hatched late or very late. I have known Leghorn chicks hatched the last of November to begin to lay April 1st, and I have noticed that the B. P. Rocks will begin to lay about the same time (February) that are hatched in May, June, or July. I am certain there is not the difference in time of beginning to lay that there is in the time of being hatched. I have noticed this year after year with chicks fed and managed the same in every way. Chicks hatched very late in season will not as a rule be as large as early chicks when mature, but they are just as good layers and will be profitable. The largest oversized fowls are as a rule not as good layers as medium-sized fowls. I think this applies to all breeds.

W. W. Kulp, Pottstown, Pa.

My plan has been to try to have all early and medium early chicks. I like to have them all out by June 10th. I like to have them grown and culled before winter comes, as I have not the room for caring for late or partly grown chicks; but some of the best ever raised were last of June or July chicks. It all depends on the person, the place you will keep them, and the feed.

I gave a sitting of Barred Rock eggs to my father last June. He raised three cockerels, one of which weighed near ten pounds when I sold him. One I am breeding, and has been pronounced one of the finest ever in this county as a medium colored breeder. He, too, is over weight. My father has a southern slope, and an open woodshed in which they lived, and feed before them all day.

The above illustrates the conditions, abundance of the right kind of feed, a sheltered open place, and you can raise the finest kind of stock. But if you feed lightly they will stop growing, and mature; the eggs from the pullets will be too small for good strong chicks; therefore, I would consider it unwise to hatch many late unless you will faithfully feed,

soft food), with water at least four times a day so they may have it cool, but with all this they do not make the growth that earlier hatched birds do, and very few reach standard weight; so for market birds don't see much profit. Of course when they commence to lay they will do as well as the early birds, but it takes from one to ten months longer to reach laying condition.

The weather must be considered a little. For instance, a wet summer is better for late chicks, as the rain cools off the ground and atmosphere; so should think a locality where they have heavy dews every night, like Newport, R. I., would be better than a hot sandy soil where one must depend on rain altogether. Needless to say that last summer was very poor for late hatched chicks.

I shall not attempt to hatch any more summer chicks except from a few prize matings; will stop my incubators about May 15, for one reason at least—size, which I think every breeder of White Wyandottes should look to more than they have in the past. That the chicks do not reach standard size, and continuing to hatch summer chicks, tends to keep them under size. My opinion is that considering the extra care, the difference of time it takes to get them into laying condition, and that they are more than apt to be under size, it would be better to buy chicks that have a good start before hot weather comes on.

H. M. Thomson, Amherst, Mass.

My experience with late hatched chicks has not been satisfactory. Should carry over old stock instead. The hens that molt early will lay as soon as late hatched pullets. This is with Black Langshans, and May 15 is as late as I want them hatched.

A. S. Chase, Manager Woodcrest Farm, Rifton Glen, N. Y.

While we endeavor to have our hatching completed by June 1st, it sometimes happens that we are obliged to do considerable hatching during June to get our required number of chicks, as is the case this season, and we certainly consider it profitable to do so. Have failed to notice any marked difference in late chicks, comparing one year with another. I sometimes think that some of our best birds come from these late hatches; certainly one of the best male birds we ever raised was from a late June hatch.

plenty of grass. A yard with no grass is no place to grow chicks.

If I were breeding for fancy, and to keep up my stock, should certainly raise late chicks if I did not get as many early birds as I wanted; but should give them the very best of care to bring them along before too cold weather came.

We often have what we consider an extra choice female, and wish to get all the stock we can from her, and keep setting her eggs until late in the season, which is right; also take extra care of these birds. Still I do not consider these late birds good for next season's breeding pens, but keep them over until the second year, when they have had time to get fully matured, and these late birds are all right then for the breeding pens. I am speaking more particularly of the large breeds—Brahmas, etc., in which we all like to keep up the size. For some unaccountable reason eggs have not hatched well with me this season, yet what early chicks I have seem to be doing finely.

H. W. Slade, Whitesville, N. Y.

My experience with very late hatched chicks has been limited, so I cannot say if they are profitable or not. I have, however, hatched as late as July with good results, and have raised as fine stock as I ever raised from eggs.

Cushman's Reds



HAVE NOT BEEN SPOILED FOR BUSINESS by being bred to unimprovable dark color regardless of shape, size and other qualities. They are not Buff Rocks, Wyandottes or Brown Leghorns; do not have big combs, slender upright bodies, high tails and slim necks, legs and heads. **THEY ARE DEEP BROAD AND STOCKY**, dress well, lay large eggs and lots of them. **WE CAN SELL YOU EGGS** from the common unimproved stock, if you prefer them, at 75 cts. per 15; or \$4.50 per 100. Those from improved stock of good ancestry, bred to standard, either variety, at \$2 per 15; \$3 per 30; \$4.50 per 50; \$8 per 100. From few choice special matings, finest colored show breeders, limited number at \$5 per 15; or \$8 per 30.

All clear eggs tested out seventh day and immediately returned express prepaid will be replaced free. **SAMUEL CUSHMAN & CO.,** de Wolf Farm, Pappoosequaw, Bristol, R. I.

JUNE IS THE TIME TO HATCH SHOW STOCK.

We have the eggs that will do the trick for you. Why not let us send you some?

Our Pekin Ducks

White Wyandottes

and White P. Rocks

Have been blue ribbon winners from way back, and they are good market poultry, too, else we wouldn't keep them.

Hens' (\$2 for 13; \$5 for 39; \$12 for Eggs / 100. Incubator eggs, \$8 for 100. Duck eggs, \$2 for 12; \$5 for 50; \$8 for 100. We still have a few cockerels for sale.

A few eggs from prize winning pens of ducks and hens, \$5 for 13; \$8 for 26.

POLLARD'S POULTRY FARM,
South Attleboro, Mass.

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ROSE AND SINGLE COMB
RHODE ISLAND REDS WON
58 Prizes

AT
NASHUA, HAVERHILL, METHUEN,
and BOSTON THIS SEASON.

Our breeding pens all have grass runs (for details of our treatment of our stock birds see page 183, April 15th issue, An Innovation in Feeding, and our eggs are hatching fine lusty chicks and lots of them. They are the right kind too. Eggs \$2 per 15; \$5 per 45; incubator eggs \$3 per 100; \$2 per 30. Fair hatches guaranteed anywhere.

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195 Lowell St., Methuen, Mass.

NOW IS YOUR TIME.

If you want THEM write us at once.
200 W. Wyandottes
With a record 207 Brown Eggs.
100 B. Ply. Rocks.
50 Lt. Brahmas.

Will sell cheap to make room for our chickens. They are a grand lot of breeders, and will please you. Send for price and circular.
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Ruberoid is a strong, air-tight waterproof, durable roofing and siding. Will not melt under the sun's rays. Cold does not injure it. Will not rot or tear. Made of strongest felt. Very easily laid. Rain, cold and wind proof. Send for our booklet.

The Standard Paint Company,

100 William St., NEW YORK.

Sold in Boston by FOS, BRECK & SONS, Corp., 31, 32 No. Market St.

set as late as June 20. As I breed only Brown Leghorns I would as soon have them hatched in June as earlier.

My experience has been that June and July chicks will grow just as well as earlier ones, and make profitable winter layers. More of the later ones will die from heat than will the earlier ones, but not nearly so many will get chilled during the summer rains as will during the spring rains.

One other drawback to late hatched ones is lice. They are always a pest unless the greatest care is exercised, but I find they do their greatest work during the hot months.

I would certainly consider it profitable to grow late chicks if I failed to get out all the early ones I could handle, and expect to hatch this season later than ever before, though I began in March.

These observations refer to chicks hatched not later than July. Later than that I have no experience to give at present.

M. F. Delano, Millville Poultry Farm, Millville, N. J.

Are late hatched chicks profitable, is a question that presents strong arguments on both sides. My personal experience, as a fancier, answers it in the affirmative, and I will briefly state my reasons for this belief.

Last year the bulk of our chickens were hatched during June and July. The summer was exceptionally hot and dry, and the chicks did not do as well as they had during previous years in New England. They were slow in feathering, and grew very slowly during July and August. In September they began to do better, and rapidly rounded into shape. We are using a good many of the pullets in our breeding pens this season, and scores have given excellent satisfaction to our customers. At maturity the average weight of these pullets was less than that of the earlier hatched birds

of the same breeds. The cockerels were more deficient in this respect than were the pullets, and the bulk of them were marketed.

Previously, however, the late hatch cockerels have done much better for me, and I have won many prizes in the show room with June and July birds. The winning Buff Plymouth Rock cockerel at New York this year was hatched in June. The Barred Plymouth Rock cockerel heading the third pen at Boston last year, and the third Buff Rock cock at Philadelphia last December, were both hatched in July, 1899. Could give many more instances from my own and other yards, but these will suffice to illustrate the point.

In common with the majority of poultrymen throughout the country, our early hatches this year have not been as good as usual, so that we are several hundred short of the desired number of early birds. To overcome this we will hatch more late birds this year than we planned to. Expect twelve hundred to fifteen hundred chicks out during June, and hope to raise many winners for the January shows from them.

Almost invariably the June and July chicks average much better in color than do those hatched earlier. I will not advance any theory as to why this be true, but merely give the statement as a fact proved many successive years in my own yards, and one that has been expressed to me by several of our leading breeders. Particularly is this true of the buff color. Late hatched chickens, of all the buff breeds that I have bred, were of a softer, even shade than were the earlier ones, and freer from off color.

While I do not advise depending entirely on late hatch birds for show and breeding stock, I do consider it good judgment to raise June and July chicks every year, and in a year like the present to hatch enough extra late birds to make up the shortage in early hatches.

JUNE is the Month

To Hatch Prize Winners.

IF PRIZE WINNING

BARRED PLYM. ROCKS

OR

BROWN LECHORNS

Are what you want, send for the most complete descriptive circular issued by any breeder. It gives a full description of all my mailings, shows how my NEW YORK, BOSTON, and PHILADELPHIA winners are placed, and has illustrations of the winners.

REMEMBER the First Prize winning Plymouth Rock cockerels at Boston for the past two years were hatched in July, and the winning Brown Leghorn cockerels, Boston, 1900, were hatched in August. They were the largest B. L.'s in the show.

EGGS

\$3 per 13 ; \$10 per 50.

From these same yards I shall hatch my winners. You have an equal chance.

WILLIAM ELLERY BRIGHT, Prop.
A. C. SMITH, Supt.

GROVE HILL POULTRY YARDS,
Box 401, Waltham, Mass.

D. Lincoln Orr, the Elliot Farm, Orr's Mills, N. Y.

I am not in favor of raising late hatched chickens as a rule, but there are seasons I find I have to do it. This year I will have to do it, as early hatches were not good, and for the past two months we here have had very bad weather with lots of rain. They can be raised profitably, but require more attention.

The greatest drawbacks are lice and extreme heat, which is a great producer of lice, and dries up the ground, making it very difficult to get worms, bugs, and tender grass.

I have found young chicks cannot grow as they should if late hatched without plenty of shade and lots of good fresh water, and my experience has been as a rule they do not attain full size and weight owing to the extreme heat at first, and then when they do start up again in the fall the cold puts a stop to their growth. I have had flocks that were hatched out late that did well, but with me it is the exception. With the breeds I have had I do not think it is profitable, still the tendency to hang on a little longer is very strong when I do not get out enough early ones.

When I say they can be raised, profitably I only say that in the event of not having enough early ones, as I would consider it a waste of time to raise late chickens if I had enough early ones, and special care is given.

In bantams, the best birds I raised last year were hatched in July, and I watched them closely, and gave them the choice places.

If one will notice the April and May chicks they are out all day picking up bugs, clover tops, etc., having a good time, getting strong and growing. Then look at the late June and July hatched chicks. You will find them nearly all day loafing around in the shade. They cannot stand the hot glare of the sun. The ground is hot, and if they did chase around there would be nothing for them.

The food must be clean and sweet. I find that oats hulled or flaked is a very good food. Cracked wheat, fine cracked corn, millet are all very satisfactory. Having a mill I make all my own feed, and have it manufactured to my own ways of thinking. The feed I do not think (as long as it is sweet) counts as much as the method.

(Concluded in next issue)

It has been said that a woman can beat a man raising poultry. In a measure that is so. Why? She is more careful. She is more regular in the performance of her duties. She is more mindful of the little things. —A Few Hens.

PARTIDGE WYANDOTTES

OUR BOSTON RECORD THIS YEAR

9 regular Premiums and 5 specials, including best display and 4 ribbons for best shape and color. If you have none of our birds in your yards write us at once.

EGGS, \$3 for 15.

Our beautiful illustrated catalogue sent upon receipt of 2 cent stamp.

HAZELMERE POULTRY YARDS,
Cranston, R. I.

DO YOU WANT LAYERS?

COX'S THOROUGHBRED Barred Ply. Rocks

Are as good as the best,— strong, healthy, vigorous, nicely barred, farm raised birds, selected year by year for eggs for eight years. 135 hens averaged 138 eggs each in one year. Eggs \$2 per 13; \$5 per 39; \$10 per 100; \$15 per 260; incubator eggs \$6 per 100; \$10, 200.

H. F. COX, Sabbath Rest, Pa.

Strong, Healthy Chicks

are hatched by our incubators, and more of them than hens can hatch. Why? Because our regulator never fails to keep the heat just right. Catalogue printed in 5 languages gives full descriptions, illustrations and prices, and much information for poultry raisers. Sent for 6 cents.

DES MOINES INCUBATOR CO.,
Box 14, Des Moines, Ia.

FREE RANGE White Wyandotte Chicks

Strong, hardy, vigorous little chicks, from breeding stock having free and unlimited range. These chicks are as hardy and thrifty as any crossbred barnyard chick. Hatches due May 16th and 26th. Also Brahma-P. Rock cross. Chicks from hatches about same dates. Dollars \$18 per hundred; cross bred chicks \$9 per hundred; send for circular.

HORSE CHESTNUT FARM,
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They cost us \$2. each. 1500 illustrations. Contains over 15000 drugs, medicines, home remedies, flavoring extracts, trusses, electric belts, plasters, oils, etc. We save you 15 to 75% on any of them. Send 10c to pay cost of mailing book which amount is refunded on your first order. Send for book today, you may need medicine to-morrow. One can never tell. Better get it and keep it handy.

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Original breeders of Oak strain of layers. As egg producers they are unequalled. White Wyandottes, S. C. White Leghorns, Buff Plymouth Rocks, all free range fowls. Eggs \$2 for 15; \$5 for 45. Eggs from prize winners \$3 for 15; \$5 for 30. January, February, March and April hatched pullets and cockerels for sale. A large stock always on hand.

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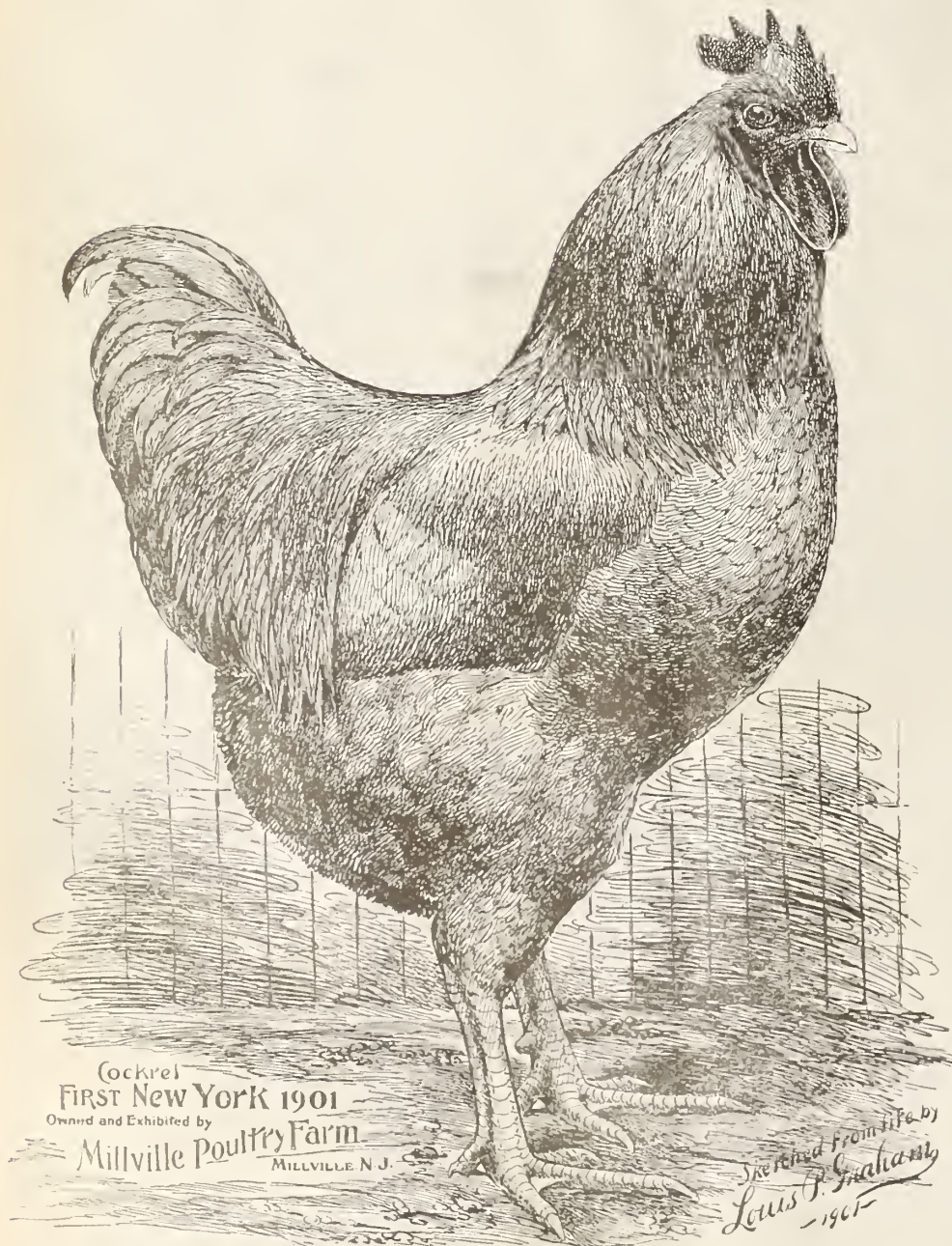
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Cockerel
FIRST NEW YORK 1901

Owned and Exhibited by

Millville Poultry Farm

MILLVILLE, N. J.

Sketched from life by
Louis P. Graham
1901

A JUNE HATCHED BUFF ROCK, THAT WON A FIRST AT NEW YORK, IN JANUARY.

ROUND ABOUT.

A Day at Beverly, Mass.



POUULTY INTERESTS are booming in the town of Beverly. I would hesitate to say that interest in poultry is more intense here than in many another community that might be named, but as Mr. E. F. Trask, under whose guidance I visited a number of Beverly fanciers the other day, drove me about the town, and I noticed the many evidences of residents making a start in poultry or enlarging established plants, it seemed to me that it must be right in the midst of a veritable boom:—it had all the boom symptoms, as far as appearances

those he gets are from stock that has not laid well during the winter and early spring, and when properly handled will lay heavily until late in the fall. Many that have laid well and quit begin again in new quarters. He keeps the hens as long as they lay, then dresses them for market, and generally gets a little more for them than he paid for them. Mr. F. showed me a number of old "standbys" among his breeders, some of them too old to be very profitable, but some still doing good work, though past the age when many breeders would turn them off. Most of these birds were used in special matings. Among them was one pullet breeding cock five years old,



ONE OF THE NEW SCRATCHING SHED HOUSES AT POLLARD'S POULTRY FARM, ATTLEBORO, MASS.

These houses are 8x16 on the ground, built of "box boards," which can be bought at the mill for \$8 per thousand feet. The cost of material in such a house does not exceed \$7. Mr. Luck, the manager, estimates that \$5 will cover the cost of labor.

could show. And the older breeders there assured me that locally the interest was extending very rapidly.

At Chas. E. Foster's was one of the best lots of chicks I have seen this spring. There were rather more than three hundred Barred and White Rock chicks, the Barred being all from pullet matings, of which Mr. Foster has long made a specialty. He has bred the Barred variety for eleven years; the Whites have been taken up more recently, but have already established themselves in the good graces of their owner and of Mrs. Foster, to whose good care of the stock while her husband is away from home, much of the credit for his success is due. Indeed Mrs. Foster admits having left her housework and almost lived in the chicken house through the daylight hours of the first two or three days that their March hatched chicks were in the brooders, and she takes a pardonable pride in the fine showing those chicks are making now. From what I have seen of the growing stock this spring I think few breeders will have as forward and as nice a lot of early Barred Rock pullets from which to select for the fall shows. In Whites, too, there will be a good selection of both males and females, though I inferred from a remark made by Mr. F. that there would be a very rigorous selection of market stock shortly, in order to give the best specimens the best possible chance to grow and develop.

Mr. G. E. Fassett is going through a transition period. Having sold his place he is living in a rented house, and renting several nearby pieces of ground for his fowls while endeavoring to find a farm to his notion for a poultry farm. Mr. Fassett's specialty is Barred Rocks—that is what he breeds. During the summer he makes profit from a special line or method of handling fowls that more poultrymen might work with profit if conveniently situated for it. He buys up hens of all kinds at market prices for summer layers. Many of



WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK BREEDING STOCK AT POLLARD'S FARM.

which still showed fine form and feather. It had been found impossible to get fertile eggs from him this year, though last year he bred well. A hen even older than this cock still gives a few good chickens every year, and another old hen promises to lay over a hundred eggs this season, and her eggs are hatching finely.

I was shown one hen—and a number of chicks from her—that regularly gives a good percentage of white chicks. She is a light colored (good standard color) hen, and has always been mated with light males. Thirteen of her eggs just hatched that day gave thirteen chicks, five of which were white.

These eggs, by the way, were set in a small barrel laid on its side out in the field, and in such nests and in boxes covered from the weather, but leaving the hens to come and go at will, many other hens had set and were sitting. Mr. Fassett says he gives them but

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BOSTON.

little attention, and they give him little trouble. It is not, however, every one that can handle hens that way. I sometimes think that in handling hens (and all kinds of fowls and animals) some people have a faculty of making them do as they want them to do, even when not with them. Do we have to suppose some occult power to account for this; or, is it only that the man makes the conditions right,—in case of setting hens sees that they have variety in nest or location of nest, that nests are well made, food and water always accessible, and hens kept free from lice?

The young chicks are kept in a nice grass field adjoining the house where Mr. F. is living. When I was there chicks of all ages were running together, those old enough to wean with those just hatched; but wire for fence and material for roosting coops were on the ground, and older and younger chicks were to be separated as soon as the work could be done. The breeding and laying stock was kept in another field across the road and a

CHANCE OF A LIFETIME.

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did that last old hen bring out? No matter. You would have gotten more if you had put the eggs into our

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At Vermont state poultry show, Woodstock, Jan. 1-4, 1901, won on Wh. Wyandottes, 2d, 3d cockerels; (2d tied for 1st); 1st, 2d, 3d pullets; 2d, 4th hens; 1st breeding pen chicks. On BUFFS—1st, 3d cockerels; 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th pul. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address,

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THE ELLIOT FARM,
D. LINCOLN ORR, prop. Orr's Mills, N. Y.

showed me a trap nest of his own design and construction, which was working very well, but needed a little alteration to make it work just as desired. The principle of this nest is, I think, the same as that employed in the trap nests which used to be described in the papers at intervals for years before the present interest in such contrivances developed. The application of the principle and modifications of the old plans, however, give a much better working contrivance, and one which presents a finished appearance. All the old nests and many of the new ones were rather crude in design, and too rough in construction to sell satisfactorily. Whether Mr. F.'s nest is to be placed on sale is a question for the future. It is planned only for his own use, but being a Yankee, if he finds it can be sold with profit at a popular price, he will doubtless endeavor to make something out of it.

Going back to the poultry houses used: these are of a single thickness of boards, and if the experience of the past winter may be taken as indicating probable results of using them, would appear to be about what is wanted to winter breeding stock in and keep it in good condition, but not laying enough to affect vitality—that being largely held in reserve for the breeding season. The houses were warm enough to bring Plymouth Rocks through without frosted combs, but not to keep them laying. With one exception the houses used during the winter were without floors. One house located in a very wet part of the field had to be floored.

This field was still very wet, and Mr. F. laughingly called attention to the fact that R. I. Reds were not the only fowls which could enjoy life under such conditions.

At E. F. Trask's eighteen acre farm the first thing that strikes one is the fine view from the house, and the impression this makes on one is so strong that it requires an effort to keep one's mind on chickens and things pertaining thereto. At least, so I found it in the hour or two I was there, and the view had evidently made a strong impression on Mr. and Mrs. Trask, as the story of the farm will show.

Mr. Trask, who is a jewelry salesman, built a house here on a piece of ground of small area, fifteen years ago. Gradually becoming interested in poultry he soon had his place stocked to the limit of its capacity. The next thought was to get a larger place. With his wife he visited many purchasable farms in the search for a new location, but always there was the objection that the "view" would not compare with that from the home place. So finally they gave up the idea of moving, and instead, went about acquiring as much as possible of the land adjoining them, with the result that now they have a good farm of eighteen acres in chickens and grass, and well adapted to both.

Some other varieties have been bred in the past, and a few of the leavings of these are still on hand, but these are to be disposed of soon, and the farm devoted to Barred, White, and Buff Plymouth Rocks, in all which varieties a good stock is well established. Mr. T. reports his trade in Buff Rocks surprisingly good this season; so good in fact as to suggest a revival of the boom in that variety.

There were between three hundred and four hundred chicks out and doing well considering the weather,—growing, but not showing the appearance of lusty growth that good chicks show when they are coming along fast. A few days of sunshine are needed to put more life into most of the chicks in this vicinity. Those at Mr. Foster's showed the lack of it less than any I have seen within a month.

At Mr. Otis Caswell's was a single breeding pen of nice Light Brahmas, and one of the neatest little town poultry plants I have seen.—a number of small neat houses and proportionately lots of yard room. But one house being needed for the adult fowls, broods of chicks were distributed about the others, and were thus made very comfortable. Mr. C. not being at home, we just peeped around, saw the stock, but learned nothing special about it or its owner.

At W. W. Spiller's we were more fortunate, and found Mr. S. at home. He keeps fowls in a little back yard where intensive methods have to prevail, but by not crowding seriously and by rare good care keeps them in nice productive condition. Though houses and yards are necessarily small, each yard is

divided so that half of it can be spaded up and grown up to rye while the other half is in use, and thus the ground kept sweet. With the yard in use kept clean and the green stuff growing in the other, and with a plot along one side fenced off while a lot of sunflowers which are to furnish shade for the fowls this summer get a start, the yards presented an attractive appearance not always present when fowls are kept in close quarters.

Mr. Spiller keeps Buff Leghorns, Anconas and White Wyandottes. The Anconas, he says, have not the nervous disposition of Leghorns, and he has become very much attached to them. They lay a good sized white egg, and his pen has been laying ever since last October. The little chicks he has found very hardy. He had a few of these and some very promising little Buff Leghorns at home. Most of his chicks are grown on his brother's farm.

Mr. Arthur Goldthwait, Mr. S.'s next neighbor breeds in his back yard a very handsome pen of Brown Leghorns. He has quite a roomy pen for them, and after the grass is cut has a good outlet for them over a grass field in the rear. No chicks are grown at home, all being hatched and reared on the farm of Mr. Goldthwait, Sr.

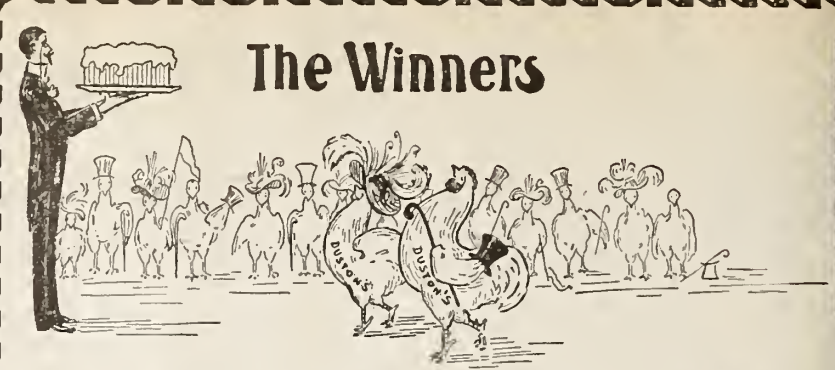
At A. H. Daveport's we saw no young stock, and just one yard of good looking—some better than only good looking—Buff Wyandotte hens and pullets. There was no male bird in sight, and as we noticed that same feature in the poultry yards of several of the near neighbors, we concluded in the absence of authoritative information that in that neighborhood "crows" were only tolerated while their presence in the flock was necessary.

Mr. J. O. Jones keeps several good pens of Buff Leghorns, and had a number of little chicks showing a pleasing shade and uniformity of color. I did not have the pleasure of meeting Mr. Jones, but from the evidences seen even at this season of preparation for next season's breeding I imagine that his matings are being considered with a foresight which will go a long way toward keeping his stock among the winners.

We called at Cole & Woodbury's laundry to see Frank Woodbury, 2d, and if possible have him go with us to show us his Buff Rocks. It being the day after a holiday Mr. W. was too busy to leave his work, so we saw none of his fowls but what were at his own home, to which we went after leaving him. Here were several nice pens of Buff Rocks and a few good Silver Sebright Bantams, with a few broods of chicks of each variety. Until recently Mr. Woodbury has been having things much his own way in Buff Rocks, but with more fanciers becoming interested, he now begins to divide the honors with others, though still retaining enough to satisfy most exhibitors.

In J. L. Morse, 2d, we have a Rhode Island Red enthusiast of the most pronounced type, and withal a coming poultryman and fancier. Mr. Morse is a tower man in the employ of the Boston and Maine railroad, his working hours being from 7 A. M. to 3 P. M., leaving him a nice section of each afternoon in which to look after his poultry and build up his plant. On the way to his place we overtook him just returning from his day's work, and had a pleasant visit with him. Mr. Morse wants R. I. Reds that are red, not buff, or any other color, and is getting a fair proportion of that kind. All but a few of the choicest of his earlier chicks had been sold for broilers. What he had reserved were good chicks, considered just as chickens, and looked like they might turn out some excellent Reds.

We had intended to visit both members of the firm of Barnes & Woodbury, but finding that we were going to be short on time, thought best to go only to the most accessible farm, that of Mr. Woodbury. Here we found Mrs. Woodbury out feeding the chicks, which are her special care, and which at all stages of growth do the grower credit. Mr. Woodbury came in from the field to show us about and give information as to points on which curiosity prompted questions. This farm is one of the exceptional poultry farms of New England in that the land, as Mr. W. says, is "too good for chickens." Chickens would do just as well on much inferior land, while this is rich level soil, easily worked, free from stone, and so fine for farming and gardening



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that it is a shame not to make the most of it for that purpose. It is not improbable that this farm may soon be sold, and the poultry growing transferred elsewhere. Mr. W. spoke of having an offer for it, not quite up to what he thought he ought to get, which was not so far below his figure, but that (to an outsider) it looked as if a deal might be made.

Both buildings and stock here are kept in excellent condition, and as a poultry farm the place is very attractive. White Wyandottes are the only fowls bred, and none but good ones are used in breeding.

A traveling man is hard to find at home, but fortune favored us when we called at W. H. Palmer's, and found him industriously cutting kindlings. He left this work to shake hands, then show us around and talk chicken—with a little Belgian hare thrown in. Mr. Palmer breeds Barred Plymouth Rocks exclusively. Though his place is not a large one, he has room for a number of breeding pens, and also to grow a good many chicks, and, combining poultry and fruit, he gets two good crops off the same ground. Last year the plum trees in his poultry yards yielded ninety bushels of fine fruit. For business reasons I could wish Mr. P. had room and time to grow more chicks. As it is now, his old customers keep his surplus stock so low that it takes but a little advertising to bring enough new custom to keep him sold out of spare stock and eggs. He has some very choice specimens in his breeding pens, and it is a most interesting study to compare the many birds of the same line of breeding when three or four generations are present, and to note how the careful breeder makes and holds improvements. In young chicks Mr. P. had about one hundred and seventy-five, and I regretted very much that the camera was not at hand to make its record of the barring on a few prospective candidates for Pan-American honors, and also to take some features of the poultry houses here which, though following no particular plan, are as convenient and as well adapted to location and needs as one is likely to find in many days of going round about.

At Pollard's Farm.

The many who were interested in the description of the plan of adapting a plant to a location as being worked out on this farm, which was published in the issue of F.-P., for June 15th, 1900, will be pleased to learn that the plan is being gradually pushed along, and

SILVER WYANDOTTES.

Theo. Hewes said of our first prize pen at late show in Boston, "This one breeding pen was worth a day's ride by any Silver Wyandotte fancier just to see it." We have hundreds of the same breeding growing.

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HAZELMERE BELGIAN HARE CO., Inc., Cranston, R. I.

DAVIS' Blue Barred Plym. Rocks.

At Nashua, N. H., Dec. 4-7, 1900, my birds won 11 prizes on 10 entries, in close competition. My 1st prize cock won the grand sweepstake prize for the highest scoring cock in the whole American class. At Haverhill, Mass., Dec. 11-14, 1900, Hawkins, judge, I won 25 prizes, including 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th cock; 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th pullets; 1st and 2d pens. Silver Cup for the finest exhibit. Sweepstake for best cock, 2 chicks, 2 hens, and five pullets.

At Boston show, Jan. 14-19, 1901, in competition with the best birds in the east, I won 5 ribbons, including 2d and 5th pullets, 27 in class; 4th chl, 29 in class. These prizes were won with birds of my own breeding.

EGGS from 10 grand pens, 4 mated to produce exhibition ck's, and 6 to produce exhibition pullets, \$3 per 12; \$5 per 26; \$7 per 40; \$15 per 100. Send for my folder giving a full description of my matings for 1901.

W. B. DAVIS, Haverhill, Mass.
Care Merrimack Nat. Bank.

that each step of progress in it results in making a marked improvement in the facilities of the farm. Five new houses for breeding fowls have been built on one side of the hill. The frames of these were put up early in the winter. Then other work and the weather combined to delay operations until spring was close at hand before construction reached a point where they could be used for housing fowls. They are not quite completed yet, but what work remains to be done can just as well be deferred until toward winter, and possibly will be put off as long as other building is more pressing.

At present the greatest pressure in the building line is for more houses for the growing chicks, and a number of these are being built on the other side of the hill, the construction being similar to that described for some of the houses being built for the same purpose when I was at the farm a year ago. These newer houses, however, are being made higher than those—high enough for a man of average height to stand upright in the middle. With regard to the lower houses of the same type built last year, Mr. Luck says that the disadvantage of the low house is not as considerable as at first thought one might suppose, for in cleaning out the droppings every part of the floor can be reached with a hoe by one standing outside the door, and it is rarely necessary to enter the houses at all.

The yards which were in the rear of the long scratching shed house have been changed to the front, and another section has been added to the length of the house. The change mentioned as projected for the ducks, giving the old duck house to be remodeled for a surplus stock house, has not yet been carried out, but is on the schedule for this summer. This change is going to mean a great deal. It will entirely remove the sale birds from the breeding stock, and do away with all disturbance and annoyance to the breeders arising from the necessity of frequently catching birds from pens near them. Under the new arrangement the breeding stock will be selected as early in the fall as quality can be determined, and put into the breeding quarters. The surplus stock house being at some distance from all other buildings, fowls can be caught from it at any time without causing a commotion among the regular stock birds, with fluctuations in laying (and probably in fertility also) consequent upon such disturbances.

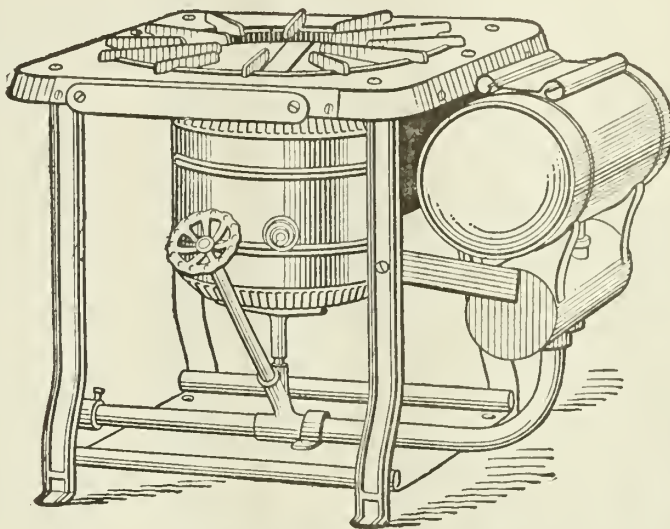
The stock, like the plant, shows marked improvement—progress. To some such a statement may sound somewhat perfunctory. It is a statement that I am called upon to make so often that sometimes I almost wish—just for the sake of a little greater variety, I might chronicle that So-and-so's stock showed evident deterioration. But it is a fact so plain that the wayfaring editor who from year to year runs from farm to farm, would be dense indeed if he failed to appreciate that slowly and steadily the progressive breeders all over the country are raising the average quality of their flocks. It would be rash to say that the best birds of this year or of last are better than those of three to five years ago, but it is hard to find a stock owned by an established poultryman which does not show each year a notable advance in the proportion of superior birds and a corresponding decrease in the proportion of those of lesser merit. In this kind of progress this farm has within a year made an advance that means a great deal to this year's patrons, and more still to those of next year.

In hatching, it is the same story here as nearly everywhere—rather poor results early in the season, improving as it advanced. The chicks produced—now numbering nearly two thousand, have, with the exception of a few hatches, lived well and grown well. Having seen them I have to recast what I said about the chickens at Mr. Foster's, of Beverly, for these are just as good, and the earliest ones nearly a month older.

The egg trade is reported good this year, so good that in spite of larger ability to supply, it has been difficult to keep up with orders, and impossible to take care of orders and at the same time hatch all the chicks needed for stock purposes. So here, as almost everywhere, hatching will continue a little later than usual this year.

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Rearing Goslings.



GOSLINGS should be allowed to remain warm and quiet for at least twenty four hours after hatching, and for the first few days every precaution must be taken to prevent their being chilled. By the time they are a week old they need no artificial heat if the weather is at all moderate. They do not require much care. Until strong enough to have full liberty they should be confined to small movable pens, which can be moved to new grass each day. With each pen some sort of shelter must be provided to protect them from sun and storm. Their sleeping places must be kept clean. Other items of management requiring special mention will be found included in the methods of feeding given below:

Newman's Method.

The first two or three days keep them in a warm place, and give them a little soaked bread and water. In nice weather turn them out in small inclosures which can be moved every day. After a week let them go. The first four or five weeks give nothing but stale bread occasionally; but always leave them at liberty to get all the grass or clover they want. Do not soak the bread, as they do not like it so well. After five weeks give a mash of two-thirds bran and one-third corn meal. To fatten—after six weeks feed one-half bran, one-half corn meal; do not feed it sloppy. Never allow goslings to go to the water until fully feathered, and then only let those go which are to be kept for breeders.

Rudd's Method.

They can be fed at first on one-third indian meal, and two-thirds shorts, wet cold, and squeezed almost entirely dry. Sloppy food must be avoided. They should be fed as often as hungry, which will be at least every two hours—perhaps oftener. The important points at this stage are to keep them warm, dry, and supplied with food. As they grow older they need outdoor air and exercise. As spring advances and grass begins to grow, they can be put in movable pens on the grass. When three or four weeks old (depending on the weather, condition of the grass, etc.) they should, if possible be given a wide range—turned out to pasture; but the enclosure, of

whatever size, should be fenced gosling proof. They should be fed twice a day with three-fourths shorts, one-fourth indian meal, thoroughly wet, then squeezed or pressed dry—all they will immediately eat up clean. The drinking vessels should never be empty. If they are to be fattened they should be confined and fed less shorts and more meal, adding some beef scraps; gradually increasing the proportion of meal and beef scraps until shorts are discontinued, and the food is about ten per cent beef scraps and ninety per cent meal.

Cushman's Method.

Goslings are better off if they get nothing but tender grass and water the first day they are put out, or before they are forty-eight hours old. The next day they should be fed two or three times, but very lightly, with scalded cracked corn. This is probably as good food as can be given from then on, provided they have at all times an abundance of tender grass to eat, and the amount of cracked corn fed is such as will always leave them hungry for grass. An exclusive diet of grain or dough, without plenty of grass, or too great a quantity even with grass, will spoil them—cause them to lose the use of their legs, and die. If grain is fed sparingly while they are young, grass being three-fourths of the food, few will be lost. To make the best growth, they should have succulent green food before them while they can see to eat. If shut in for a short time morning or evening, or on a stormy day, they should have a continual supply of freshly mown rye, oats, clover, or corn fodder. Otherwise they will fret and lose much in weight. When the object is to raise show birds of great size and frame at maturity, it may be best to feed oat meal, gluten feed and bran liberally, as well as corn and grass or clover; but there will be less uniformity under this feeding, and more will be lost.

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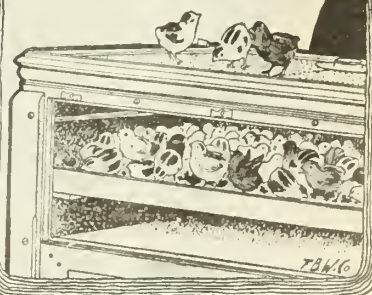
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Semi-Monthly.

The 1st and 15th of each month.

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EDITORIAL.

THE JULY 1ST NUMBER OF FARM-POULTRY will be of unusual interest. Investigation as to early Black Cochins yields some results which Mr. Smith will give in that paper. The article, "How to Kill and Dress Fowls," we have had to hold over because the weather prevented photographs being made in time for this paper,—they are all ready for the next. Henry M. Ladd will tell how the great combination of poultry farms which he controls grew up. This article will be finely illustrated. C. E. Petersen will give us that promised contribution in regard to an older poultry book than Moubay's. A western R. I. Red breeder will have some suggestions to offer those interested in the R. I. Red Standard. The symposium on late hatched chicks will be concluded.

MANY MINOR MATTERS OF VALUE.

Some Remarks Concerning the Rights of Fowls.

ON A NUMBER of occasions of late we have mentioned apparent evidences of a growing disposition on the part of poultry farmers to work away from the "intensive" methods which have prevailed too largely in the past decade, and to give more room, and more room, especially to breeding fowls and to growing chicks.

We wish it could be said that the same tendency was evident among city fanciers. Unfortunately we see no signs of it, and the crowded condition of some lots of city fowls—and of some others, too, but of city fowls especially, becomes more conspicuous in contrast with the tendency of farmers to spread the poultry out as much as possible.

The worst feature of the crowding on city lots is that so often there is no need of it—except it be said that there exists a need of not paying out more than is absolutely necessary for fencing material. Having in mind some places with which we are familiar we say that we are unable to ascribe any other reason than the desire to economize, when a poultry keeper with plenty of land available and used for no other purpose confines his flock of fowls to a yard one-tenth—or less—the area they ought to have. It is short sighted economy, for what is saved in fence is easily lost several times over in a year in decreased productiveness, general depreciation of stock, and increase of labor required to keep it in condition.

From a pecuniary point of view such crowding is unprofitable—is bad; but that is not the worst of it,—it is cruel and inhuman, and we utterly fail to see how anyone who persists in trying to keep fowls under such conditions can claim (as many do) to be so fond of them that they could not do without them. We have some patience with persons who cannot give fowls favorable quarters, yet because they do like them try to atone for poor accommodations by special care. But with those who could give what fowls they keep an excellent yard yet give them a very poor one—not at all adequate to their needs, we have none at all. It will of course be understood that we refer here to the permanent quarters for fowls, not to cases where fowls are temporarily confined to close quarters.

The members of the society with the long name being chiefly concerned in punishing people for cases of conspicuous cruelty, would it not be well for some humanely disposed persons to make it their business to look after cases of continued small cruelties, or of conditions that constitute cruelty? Perhaps it is a campaign of education that is needed. We would like to believe so. At any rate we offer to our readers the suggestion that every one interested in fowls, every lover of fowls, try with such tact as he can command to persuade those who do not give the fowls their rights to do differently. The suggestion as to the advantages of more room in such cases as have been described is easy to introduce and to impress on the delinquent poultry keeper.

Possible Opportunities.

WE HAD a special purpose in publishing the letter of Mr. Leonard D. Hosford, which appeared in our issue of May 15th, which purpose looked beyond the possible benefit that might result to Mr. H. or to any party who through that article might be put into communication with him.

Had we considered that the influence of this article was to end with the completion of an arrangement for a tenant on this farm, we should simply have suggested to Mr. H. that the advertising columns of the paper would probably put him in touch with parties who would be interested in his proposition. But Mr. H.'s contribution strengthened a conviction suggested frequently as we pass idle or unremunerative farm properties in this section, that anything that would wake up owners of these farms, many of whom occupy them only during the summer months, to the possibilities of helping others to make a living, while at the same time improving the values of their properties, though they might derive no immediate income on this account, would be worth considering.

Such a community of interest plan as Mr.

Hosford outlines for a farmer on the land in which he and others are joint owners could be organized hundreds of times over in the state of Massachusetts to the benefit of all concerned. When we see fields admirably adapted to poultry growing,—field after field on untitled farms occupied only a few months each season; and then see poor men investing their little savings in cheap land, not altogether suitable for the purpose, but as good as they feel that they can afford, clearing this land of stone and wood and doing the best they can with it, we feel that it is too bad some man or woman "with a mission" does not make it a business to show the owners of the unused farms what benefits might result from arrangements which would give some poultryman struggling to get a start, an opportunity to put all his little capital into stock and necessary fixtures and supplies, and at the same time save on his cash expenses by acting as care taker for one or for several properties, and by doing for their owners work of the kind mentioned by Mr. H. as desired from a man on their property.

It is to the interest of owners of this class of property to have it made productive, if not productive to themselves individually, then productive to the community. There are ways in which this can be done without actual cost or loss to them.

As we have several times within the past year stated, there is at present quite a strong tendency away from the intensive method of poultry culture—the crowding of many fowls and chicks on a small area. People are finding out that under intensive methods poultry stock rapidly degenerates, and that room, and lots of it, is essential for growing chicks and breeding stock. Most poultry keepers who are prepared to grow chicks in considerable numbers could use to advantage much more land than they can afford to own, solely that they may range chicks over it. There seems to be an opportunity for the development of a system of poultry farming that would add materially to the wealth of the state, and perhaps result in working as accessories many local opportunities for profit, like that furnished by the springs on the Berkshire farm, which could not well be worked independently.

General Purpose Fowls.

READERS who have failed to fully understand what is meant by the term, "general purpose fowls," may arrive at a better understanding of the term by considering first the characteristics of those breeds which are not in the so-called general purpose class.

Take first Leghorns, they are good layers, but not desirable for market purposes, except for broilers. Even for this purpose they are rarely used by growers whose business is to produce market poultry, they preferring to use a fowl which, if not sold for broiling, will make a good roaster. Leghorns and all light weight breeds, and generally breeds which have not yellow skin and legs, are considered as out of the class of market fowls—they are not desirable for that purpose.

The Asiatics, Brahmas, and Cochins require more judicious handling to make them lay well, and only a limited number (comparatively) of poultry keepers can get as good results from them as from smaller breeds. They, also, as generally bred and handled do not make the best of poultry except for large roasters.

The American breeds, Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds and the other less known breeds of similar general characteristics, combine good laying and good table qualities. On the average they probably do not produce as many eggs as Leghorns and Minorcas, though with good management a breeder of both classes of fowls does not find, as a rule, very great differences in annual results. For market purposes they are more generally satisfactory than the Asiatics, because being, in most hands, more prolific, more poultry can be produced from them, and, as poultry, they are marketable at any age.

It is from the combination of good laying and good table qualities that such fowls are called general purpose fowls, fowls adapted to the wants of people who keep poultry for both eggs and meat. Until recently the claim was never seriously made for fowls of this

class that they were not only the best for the combination, but were in no respect inferior to any other fowls in any particular feature. Such claims strike us as not warranted by the general reputations of the breeds of different classes. It is by general work, by average work that breeds must be compared. Extraordinary cases cannot properly be used as bases of comparison.

Six of One and Half a Dozen of the Other.

IN A disquisition on the subject of women who want to learn poultry keeping *** the editor of FARM-POULTRY concludes by saying:—"There is no question that capable poultry women can't make a very good thing out of poultry keeping on their own account." We 'can't' believe but 'can't' was written can, but perverted by the typesetter. Otherwise how are we to account for the reputation of such well known women breeders of practical and fancy poultry as—but on second thought we won't begin naming them; the list is too long for our space, and we don't wish to show partiality. *** Not only can the women make a very good thing out of poultry keeping, but they have made, are making, and will continue to make distinct successes in that line." — *Poultry Monthly*.

At the peril of the P. M.'s faith in us, we must say that we wrote "can't," and further, that we meant it just that way,—that there was nothing in the negative side of that question. The real slip in the paragraph referred to came earlier when we used the expression, "no question," when "no doubt" would have been better and would have avoided the use of the phrase, "no question," both affirmatively and negatively in the same paragraph. We generally catch those slips in the proof, but this one got by.

Editorial Notes.

We observe with some amusement that in "The Book of Poultry" Mr. Lewis Wright refers to F.-P. by citing a quotation from it, the name of the paper not being given, as "the most thoroughgoing of all in advocacy of the score card." The amusement is furnished by the fact that F.-P. has never advocated any particular method of judging, and its supposed advocacy of the score card consisted only in pointing out some very palpable errors into which Mr. Wright had fallen in regard to methods of score card application in America, and which we regret to see have been but slightly modified in his treatment of this subject in his book.

It is said that the ancient Britons considered the consumption of eggs impious, as it destroyed the vital principle. Query—Did they reject grains and other seeds for the same reason?

Readers will please note the changes in the standing matter at the head of the Answers to Questions department. The unreasonableness of a few correspondents has led to a more explicit and qualified statement of our position in this matter. There will be no change whatever in the conduct of this department, but this new statement will simply shut off and leave without excuse for complaint, those too strict constructionists who have assumed that the enclosure of a two cent stamp insured that their business would take precedence of everything else, and have shown a disposition to blame us for the continuance of troubles about which they had written if a reply did not reach them by return mail. The reasons for occasional delays and the necessity for sometimes subordinating this to other work have frequently been explained in the paper. Indeed the greater number of our readers have not needed any explanation, and the greater number of those who needed the explanation have appreciated the conditions as soon as the matter was stated. But it is not pleasant to receive complaints from people who imagine you have neglected their interests; we prefer that so far as possible there should be no excuse for such feeling anywhere, and therefore explicitly state that answers to questions will be made in the paper or by letter not always "promptly," but always as soon as possible.

One point in regard to late hatched chicks:—Be ready for them. Have coops or other arrangements for their keeping comfortable so that they need not be exposed to unfavorable conditions. Overheating will kill them as surely as chilling, and at this season they cannot well be left in nest or incubator as long as they can earlier.

Mr. Patchin Leaves the Cyphers Incubator Co.

A recent letter from Mr. Frank G. Patchin informs us that he had disposed of all his stock in the Cyphers Incubator Co. to a member of the present board of directors, who purchased it at his request, and that he would retire from the company June 1st.

This is news which we, and we believe many others, receive with regret. It was through his connection with this company that Mr. Patchin was introduced to poultry men, and he has made hosts of friends who will regret to see so good a business man and so thorough a gentleman withdrawing from the most important of the collateral branches of our great and growing industry.

FARM-POULTRY'S relations with Mr. Patchin have been most pleasant. We regret that there should be a break or change in them. We are not informed of his plans for the future, but whatever they may be, our best wishes go with him, and our congratulations to those with whom he associates himself.

About That Mt. Washington, Mass., Job.

Editor FARM-POULTRY:—Up to date I have received 226 answers from the article you published in May 15th issue, and they are still coming in. Evidently you have a circulation worth talking about. If there is any way of stopping them please call them off.

I have received answers from sixteen states, reaching from Maine to Colorado. Twelve people have sent their photographs; seven have telegraphed me. Nineteen people from six different states have called on me. I have received return postage to the amount of \$1.26. Ten or eleven people have offered to stock the place. About twenty of those who answered have given evidence that they are worth from \$1,000 to \$6,000. Seven of the answers were from college graduates. Nearly all of them claimed to be subscribers of F-P.

I wish to say to you that I feel indebted to every one in connection with this matter, more especially to your paper, and if you will send me any fair bill for services rendered I will be pleased to send you check for them.

I have selected no one as yet for the place, and matters have become so red hot in the competition that I have had to consider staying away from my place of business until things cool down, as it is no uncommon thing to have two or three parties in here at once, and each session lasts an average of an hour.

Very respy yours,
LEONARD D. HOSFORD.

New York City, May 25, 1901.

Was It a Rat?

Editor FARM-POULTRY:—I have had a brood of young chicks about eight weeks old, which the hen weaned about two weeks ago. They have been as healthy and lively as possible until yesterday, when I noticed that the head of one was all raw, all feathers off to base of brain, and blood flowing in some places, the head being very much swollen. Thinking that a hen with another brood of chicks had picked it, I put her up. Yet this morning I noticed another the same way. Can you tell the cause? J. W. S.

It is likely that this is the work of a rat. Rats frequently do such things, and do not by any means limit their raids to young chicks. I have seen fowls of the Asiatic breeds which were kept on the floor instead of on roosts at night seriously mutilated by rats.

Sharples Cream Separators make cows pay. Book, Business Dairying and Cal. 249 free. W. Chester, Pa.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

THE OBJECT OF THIS DEPARTMENT IS TO HELP READERS OF THE PAPER IN EMERGENCIES. It is a short order bureau of information.

Correspondents who ask for information or advice in matters requiring prompt attention, will be answered in the earliest possible issue of the paper made up after their inquiries are received. If inquirers will keep in mind that THE FORMS FOR AN ISSUE BEARING DATE OF THE 1ST DAY OF A MONTH CLOSE ON THE 20TH OF THE PRECEDING MONTH, AND THE FORMS FOR AN ISSUE BEARING DATE OF THE 15TH DAY OF A MONTH CLOSE ON THE 5TH DAY OF THAT MONTH, they may know just how soon replies to questions can reach them through the paper. Inquirers are requested also to keep in mind that while an important feature of the paper, this department can only be given its due proportion of attention, and when inquiries requiring special investigation before a reply can be made are received, some time may elapse before the matter can be given attention.

IN CASES OF SPECIAL URGENCY THOSE WHO ENCLOSE STAMP FOR REPLY WILL BE ANSWERED AS PROMPTLY AS POSSIBLE BY MAIL.

Correspondents whose questions do not come within the scope of this department as outlined above will be referred to the most recent available information in line with their inquiries.

BE SURE TO SIGN YOUR LETTER. WRITE YOUR NAME AND FULL ADDRESS VERY PLAINLY.

Erminette Comb. (B. D. B.)—The comb of the Erminette is single.

Gapes. (C. C. S.)—This disease is treated fully in the issue of this paper for May 15, 1900.

Feeding Goslings. (S. B.)—The methods of feeding goslings recommended by several authorities on the subject are given elsewhere in this paper.

Worms in Ducks. (J. B.)—Your ducks which have "fits" are probably suffering from worms. See article on this subject in issue of this paper for Dec. 15, 1900.

Hulled Oats. (N. L. G.)—Hulled oats can often be bought at about the price of good feeding wheat. At this figure it will, as a rule, pay to use them quite freely for both young chicks and mature fowls.

House Room for Twenty-five Hens. (F. E. W.)—An eighteen foot section of a scratching shed house as described in the July 15, 1901 issue of this paper, is designed to accommodate twenty-five to thirty hens.

Animal Meat at 1c. per Pound. (A. D.)—The sample of animal meal you send, I should consider fit only for fertilizer. As poultry food I call it useless at any price. In looks and smell it compares with a sound wholesome article about as the hay on the outside of a stack does with good hay which has not been exposed to the weather.

White Langshan. (C. F. M.)—There is a White Langshan said by some to be a pure Langshan, and by others to be of mixed origin. My personal knowledge of it amounts to nothing. A White Langshan fowl could not be a serious competitor of the White Wyandotte in this country, unless conditions and tastes and opinions should undergo more radical changes than we have any reason for anticipating.

Learning to Score Fowls. (M. S. H.)—"The Philosophy of Judging," the chapters on scoring in "Poultry Culture," and many articles contributed by different judges to poultry papers will give you information about how scoring is done and the method of calculating percentages of defects, but to learn it in a practical way you should watch some judge at work. At many of the small shows judges frequently make their work really a series of lessons in scoring. Many judges do private scoring, and this gives the person having the work done an excellent opportunity to learn or to practice a little under expert guidance.

Steam Heat for Brooders. (F. W. H.)—Where I have seen it tried, steam heat has not answered well for heating brooders. A system of steam heating gives a less stable and less reliable heat than a hot water system. Some poultrymen in this vicinity have spent a good many hundred dollars convincing themselves that steam heat as it has been applied will not work. Perhaps some way of making it work as well as water can be devised. Should think that it would work satisfactorily in a house constructed like a good dwelling house, but the cost of such housing seems to be prohibitive.

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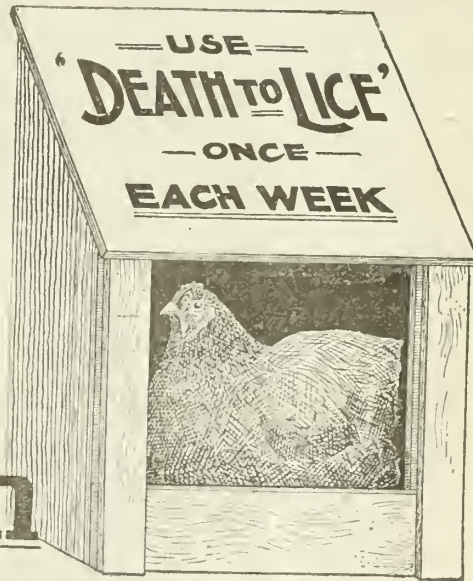
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How Best To Set A Hen



HENS WILL SIT

And do their level best when given the right kind of nest, the right number of eggs, the right kind of food, the right kind of care, and dusted with the right kind of insect powder. For this latter purpose Lambert's Death to Lice fills all of the requirements.

EGGS WILL HATCH

When the breeders are kept free from lice, and when they have daily outdoor or scratching shed exercise. Under these conditions eggs from healthy birds are usually well fertilized. Lousy fowls are rarely healthy ones. When good eggs fail to hatch the trouble is often outside of the egg. Lambert's Death to Lice Powder never injures the fertility of eggs for hatching, the sitter at any stage of the sitting fever, or the little chickens, should they hatch in a handful of it.

CHICKS WILL CROW

When started free from vermin and kept so from the shell up. If allowed to become lousy they lose strength and vitality, which will stunt them in growth or cause early demise. More chickens die every year from this cause than from any other, while a little Death to Lice Ointment would save their lives.

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Death to Lice Powder for dusting layers and sitters—5 oz. sample 10c. postpaid; 48 oz., 50c.; 100 oz., \$1, from here or nearest agency to you by express. Dealers sell 15 oz. box, 25c.
Death to Lice Ointment for head lice on children or chickens, also scaly shanks on fowls, 10 and 25c. postpaid.
Death to Lice Special for making a liquid louse or mite killer, and for mixing with the regular powder for fleas on dogs, moths, etc., 4 oz., 10c.; 16 oz., 40c. by mail postpaid.
Death to Lice Liquid for spraying poultry houses, painting roosts, etc., (already prepared), 1 qt., 35c.; 2 qts., 60c.; 4 qts., \$1 f. o. b. here.
Book and "How Best to Set a Hen," sent free.

D. J. LAMBERT, Box 800, Apponaug, R. I.

Bagging of the Abdomen in Hens. (G. E. P.)—This trouble does not often appear to as an objectionable degree as in the cases you describe except in very old hens. It can sometimes be somewhat reduced by reducing the fat on the hens, but I do not think it pays to bother with such cases. When such a tendency to fatten has been developed, and the muscles have been weakened so that the bird does not carry itself well up, which is often as much a cause of the trouble as overfat, the fowl has been damaged too much to waste time and money on repairs. Better send it to the pot.

Information About Ducks. (A. B. C. C.)—You will find many articles treating this subject in its different phases scattered through files of F.-P., among the most important are "Duck Pointers," March 15, 1901; "Feed and Care of Ducks," Feb. 1, 1900; "Thirty Thousand Ducks," Feb. 15, '99; "Duck Breeding," Dec. 15, '99; "A Great Duck Ranch," April 1, '98; "Some Things Worth Knowing About Ducks," March 1, '98, etc. If you have not copies of the papers containing these articles you can procure them from this office,—the price is 5 cts per copy.

Poultry Marker. (S. B.)—We can furnish you a good poultry marker, as advertised in our advertising column. Spring punches for this purpose last a long time if used only for its legitimate purpose. When used as I have often seen them used, they cannot be expected to last long. Poultrymen frequently carry them in their pockets, and when thinking or talking have a habit of taking the punch from the pocket and working it mechanically, taking more wear out of it in half an hour than it would get in actual use in a week. Then sometimes the poultrymen's children have it to play with, and neither does that tend to prolong its usefulness.

Cost of Feeding Fowls. (J. L.)—The average cost of feeding hens when feed is purchased is approximately one-third of a cent per day per hen. This figure can be reduced in grain growing sections, but will be found nearly right and near enough right for safe estimates in all other sections. On this basis you can figure that the cost per week of feeding four hundred hens would be \$9.33, and in considering your prospects of success you should consider that this expense will be continuous regardless of receipts. If for a time you fail to get results, and so fail to have an income, your ability to hold on will depend on whether your cash or credit can stand the strain until you get paying results. A great many failures would have come out all right had the poultryman only been able to hold on through the unproductive period.

How Much Grain. (R. W. H.)—Mr. H. wants to know how much grain to feed to forty hens which have range over three hundred and fifty-one acres of land where there is plenty of grass seed, etc. It ought not to be necessary in summer to feed these hens anything, except in case they eat more green food and insects than is consistent with good laying, when it might be advisable to keep the hens up in the morning until they had had one feed—a light one of mash or grain—whole grain preferred, as much of what they pick at this season is soft food. Then if there is any doubt as to whether the hens are getting all the food they need it might be advisable to offer them a little whole grain just before they go to the roosts at night. If they do not seem to care for this it need not be done nightly; but it would be well to make the offer occasionally, even when the hens have always refused it, for, as anyone will readily see, it is possible that the hens might be getting enough on the range today, but not so three or four days or a week hence.

Egg Bound Hen. (E. H. K.)—This is a case of a Game hen, imported from England and received at owner's home in Kentucky early in May. Another hen received at the same time laid shortly after arrival, and has laid very steadily since. This hen has the appearance of a laying hen, the abdomen being conspicuously large; she goes to the nest almost daily but has not laid. It is not improbable that the hen is egg bound, and also not improbable that this condition has been brought about as a result of shipment. The treatment recommended by Sanborn in "Farm-Poultry Doctor," is:—Dip the finger

in sweet or castor oil, and introduce it into the vent. Ten drops of fluid extract of ergot, given to the hen from a spoon, and followed in half an hour by holding the bird over hot water so the steam can reach the vent, will sometimes relieve this condition. At all events remove her from the male bird, and feed soft food and warm water. If successful in removing the egg, and if the bird is worth the extra trouble, keep her in dry sunny quarters, and in her drink put ten drops tincture nux vomica to one pint of water. Give this for ten days, avoiding foods rich in starch."

Profit in Poultry. (H. M.)—There is a profit in poultry when rightly managed. Sometimes it is small, sometimes good; on the average good enough so that a great many people make either all or a considerable part of their living from poultry. You are more moderate in your estimates than most. You want fifty cents per year per hen. Most want at least a dollar, and want that from any number of hens. The dollar or better—sometimes several of them can be made as profit—or pay for work from as many hens as a man can handle, but success in the poultry business generally consists in working a combination of phases of it, and estimates of profit per hen are not of much value to prospective poultrymen. The point is that the business will give one who understands it a living if managed rightly, and may give a very good living and something more, but to make it profitable one must know how—must learn the business. When he learns it he will learn how to do things with best hope of making profit, but not how to figure profits accurately in advance. Even the best of poultrymen have some years when profits are discouragingly small—again they have exceptionally good years.

Chicks Crushed in the Shell. (J. R. S.)—Mr. S. writes:—"I have noticed this season that an unusually large number of eggs from my Light Brahmas get crushed in the nest so as to cause the chick to die just before time for hatching. Can you give the cause and remedy? The trouble cannot be that the hen is too large and clumsy, as the same thing has repeatedly occurred with small mongrel hens, as well as with the Brahmas. In some cases as many as three and four eggs were thus spoiled in one sitting." I think that generally this trouble is due to weak shells or badly formed nests, though frequently the trouble is with the hen. It is not so much the weight of the hen that causes crushing of shells as her restlessness, and I have observed that at some periods and sometimes throughout a whole season nearly all hens were more nervous and restless than usual. Breakage through crushing is more likely to occur after the shell is pipped, because the break in the shell greatly reduces its power of resisting pressure. The above general statements may enable the subscriber to diagnose the case for himself. The cause being found the remedy lies in correcting the wrong condition if either of the first apply. If the trouble is due to general nervousness of the hens and this is not caused by lice, could not offer any special treatment as likely to improve conditions unless I knew the case quite well from personal observation.

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The above are from my prize matings. I mate no pens to produce prize exhibition cockerels and pullets from same pens. Elegant descriptive catalogue free. The kind to Exhibit.	Above stock bred for years for egg production. Birds true to shape, color, markings, and of good size. Mated with the laying blood males, will surely produce The kind to lay Eggs.	Above stock bred more especially for market, etc. Females of all size, shape, legs, comb, eye, tall, etc., mated with extra large males will produce right for broilers, etc. The kind to Market.

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LINE BRED (Since 1892) EXHIBITION STOCK.
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WHITE LEGHORNS, BLACK MINORCAS, BARRED ROCKS, WHITE ROCKS, WHITE WYANDOTTES AND LIGHT BRAHMAS.
ELM POULTRY YARDS, Hartford, Conn.
STATE AGENT FOR THE STAR INCUBATOR CO.

BREEDERS AND MARKETMEN.

OUR REQUESTS:—We make two requests of our Subscribers. One is when writing our Advertising patrons always mention FARM-POULTRY. Another is if you ask them questions, always inclose a stamp. If you observe both of these requests it will benefit you amazingly. It shows that you mean business. Remember, "Molasses will catch more flies than vinegar," and those who observe it are served first.

A BAD WICK—poor hatch. Sunlight Carbon lasts 20 times longer than ordinary wicks. Sample 10c. Best on earth; clear white light. S. G. Robinson, printer of F.-P., 257 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass.

A BARGAIN. Pen of S. C. Brown Leghorns, prize winning stock. A. G. Goldsmith, Beverly, Mass.

BARRED Plymouth Rocks and White Wyandottes. bred for quick maturing and heavy laying. Eggs from excellent matings and guaranteed fertile. \$1 per 15; \$2 per 30; \$6 per 100. Get our prices on good breeders. Crystal Farm, Wm. H. Cyphers, Washington, N. J.

BARRED and W. Plymouth Rocks, scoring to 954 by Lambert. Chas. E. Foster, Beverly, Mass.

BUFF B. Rocks, 103 prizes in 2 years. Stock. Eggs \$2 per 15. Frank Woodbury, 2d, Beverly, Mass.

BUFF Wyandottes. A few choice breeders to sell cheap. Geo. A. Knight, Peabody, Mass.

BUFF Wyans. won leading prizes at Beverly. Stock in season. A. H. Davenport, Beverly, Mass.

800 WHITE Wyandotte chicks, bred from our Boston and Beverly winners. Stock right, prices right. Barnes & Woodbury, Box 137, Wenham, Mass.

BOUDANS—I won 1, 2, 3 on cock, hen, pullet; 2 on eck and 1 on pen at great Beverly show in 1901, in a class of 32 entries. Eggs, \$2.50. A. W. Tyler, 79 Andover St., Peabody, Mass.

I OFFER fine Light Brahma males and females low. Five pure White show Rock cocks and 25 hens. 10 Rose Comb Black Minorca hens, \$1.25 each. Barred and Buff Rocks, cocks and hens. Rose and Single Comb White and Brown Leghorns; Buff Leghorns. Pair show Pekin ducks. Eggs, \$1 for 15. W. W. Kulp, Box 40, Pottstown, Pa.

J. O. JONES, Beverly, Mass., can suit you on Buff Leghorns. Eggs and stock.

LT. Brahmas, winners at Beverly. Peabody, Lynn, Amesbury. Stock, eggs. O. Caswell, Beverly, Mass.

ROSE C. B. Leghorns specialty, also S. C. Blacks. Circular free. J. L. Randolph, Cutler, Ohio.

R. C. R. J. Reds. Send stamp for Standard and Circular. J. L. Morse, 2d, Beverly, Mass.

TRASK'S Plymouth Rock farm devotes 18 acres to Barred, White, and Buff Plymouth Rocks; heavy layers and sure winners. 13 eggs \$1 remainder of season. Send \$2 or \$3 for single bird; \$5 or \$8 for trio. E. F. Trask, Beverly, Mass.

WHITE Wyandottes. Triumph strain. Fifteen years of careful breeding has produced a strain of fowls unequalled in practical qualities, and winners of the highest honors in the show room. W. E. Mack, West Woodstock, Vt.

WH. Wyans, Anconas, Buff Leghorns, stock. Eggs. Quality, price right. Arthur Spiller, Beverly, Mass.

BUYERS' DIRECTORY.

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ANGORA CATS.

ANGORA Cats, all colors, beautiful, intelligent, loving pets. Circulars and particulars free. W. W. Clough, Medway, Mass.

BELGIAN HARES.

HOWLAND & WHITNEY, 42 E. Wales St., Worcester, Mass. The finest quality of the most popular strains. Prices low. Great bargains in young stock. Write now.

BREEDING STOCK.

POULTRY, all races, Silver Campines, Braekels, etc. Pheasants, turkeys, geese, ducks, peafowl, etc., Bel. hares. Cata. A. Breydel, Lalmul, Belgium.

24 R. C. R. J. Red yearlings, good breeders, \$1 each. One eck \$3. S. T. Evelett, Portland, Me.

70 BREEDING stay White Wyandottes, R. C. Reds for sale. One steady laying brown egg strain, pedigreed by trap nests. Utility points, correct shape and vigor. Ours won 25 prizes, Manchester, N. H., 1900. Scored 92 to 95 each. Eggs 15, \$1.50; \$3; 100, \$5. C. E. Davis, Warner, N. H.

COCHINS.

BUFF COCHINS. Eggs \$1 per 15. L. G. Botman, Rockport, Mass.

DUCKS.

MAMMOTH deep keeled first prize Pekins. Second to none. Eggs, \$1.50 per doz.; \$6 per 100. Book orders early. H. G. Worth, Nantucket, Mass.

INDIAN RUNNER ducks, fawn color, first prize winners at Boston, 1901, \$4 per sitting of 12; gray \$3 per sitting of 12. Maplewood Poultry Yards, Malden, Mass.

EGGS.

WHITE Wyand. \$4. 100. Stock for sale. Silver Lake Poultry Farm, Silver Lake, P. O., Mass.

EGGS from thoroughbred B. P. Rocks, L. Brahmas, S. C. B. Minorcas, \$1 for 15; \$1.75 for 30. Jos. Kalser, Port Orford, N. J.

WHITE Wyandotte eggs from choice matings. sittings \$1.50; \$6 per hundred. Imp. Pekin duck eggs from choice stock, sittings \$1.50; \$5 per hundred. Oxford Poultry Farm, Oxford, Pa.

14 VARIETIES poultry. Eggs \$1. 15. Pekin duck eggs \$1. 11. S. G. Benler, Passer, Pa.

PRICES REDUCED. Rose and Single Reds. Barred Rocks, S. C. W. Leghorns, 75c. for 15; \$2 for 40 after June 1st. Circular. Drisko Poultry Farm, Addison, Me.

CUT PRICES on all varieties eggs remainder of season. Colored description 60-page book of all poultry, pigeons and hares, 10c. mailed. J. A. Bergey, Telford, Pa.

WHITE and Golden Wyandotte, Black Langshan, and Black Minorca eggs \$1 for 15. Mammoth White Pekin duck eggs \$1 for 11. W. B. Townsend, West Coxsack, N. Y.

SPECIAL offer after June 1st. S. C. White Leghorns, White Plymouth Rocks; eggs half price; 15, \$1; 30, \$1.75. A. G. Peters, No. Tenno, Mass.

GAMES.

PIT GAME fowls and Pit Bull Terrier Dogs. John P. Colby, Newburyport, Mass.

GEESE.

TOLLOFFSE geese, this season's breeders. Finest. Lowest price. Thos. H. Taylor, Jr., Kingston, R. I.

INCUBATORS AND BROODERS.

THE MOUTON INCUBATOR, cash, inc. stallions, or rented. The 100 tested English for its any incubator; 42, in stamps for circular. H. D. Moulton, Tamilton, Mass.

LEGHORNS.

S. C. WHITE Leghorns. 500 laying hens, bred for eggs. Eggs from best matings, free range \$1 per 15; \$4 per 100. W. M. Vreeland, Rocky Hill, N. J.

50 CENTS per doz.; \$3.50 per 100. Wycked strain White Leg. eggs. New illustrated photo. etc. free. S. J. Bishop, Cheshire, Conn.

PRIZE winning utility bred Buff Leghorns. Eggs \$1 per 15. E. T. Perkins, Saco, Me.

MINORCAS.

NORTHUP'S, the largest Minorca catalogue every published free. Eggs from 20 pens guaranteed to hatch regardless of distance. Prices reduced for summer. Geo. H. Northup, Racineville, N. Y.

WHITE and Black Min. eggs \$1 per 15; 100, \$5. Month old chicks \$5 per doz. Northup and other fine strains. Sarah Shaw, Winthrop, N. Y.

PIGEONS.

HOMING pigeons, best stock, largest breeder, prices reasonable. Elm Farm, Mansfield, Mass.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

BUFF Rocks make room for young, sell low, 25 to 30 hens, pullets, and cockerels, mated for breeding. Dr. Coolidge, Warner, N. H.

POULTRY FARMS.

ONE THOUSAND hens and chickens; good houses, and all tools. One of the best fruit and poultry farms in the market. Buildings in good repair. Box 12, Grafton, Mass.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

R. I. REDS exclusively. Eggs from heavy layers; sitting \$1; hundred, \$8. E. A. Hall, 60 Highland St., N. Attleboro, Mass.

A. E. CUMMINGS, Hudson, N. H., six years breeder of Rhode and S. C. R. I. Reds, for beauty and utility. Handsome birds, correct in size, shape and color and very prolific layers. Eggs, \$1 per 13; \$2 per 30. Member of the R. I. Red Club.

ROSE and S. C. R. I. Reds; eggs from prize winning stock reduced to \$1 per 15; incubator eggs \$1 per 100. C. A. Sanborn, Malden, Mass.

1000 REDS, country bred R. and S. C. Reds, eggs from general stock; 60 cts. for 12; \$4 per 100. From selected pens, \$1 for 12; \$6 per 100. After May 15th reduced prices.

HARD duck hatching; been too cold. Rest of season 30 R. I. Red eggs, large brown strain, \$2. Rev. R. S. Kellerman, Orange, Mass.

TRAP NESTS.

THE IDEAL trap nest is the leader. Circular free. Frank O. Welleome, Yarmouth, Me.

WANTED.

MANAGER, experienced all branches poultry, good place now, wants change. Invites correspondence from owners, looking for practical man, new place preferred. Address editor of Farm-Poultry.

WANTED. Half grown Guinea pigs. Address Farm-Poultry, Box E.

POSITION wanted by expert poultryman, can put up new plant; ref. Box 108, Franconia, Pa.

A POULTRYMAN, experienced in all branches, capable of laying out plant in most modern style and equip it with new and best brooder system known, salary or share.

WANTED, thoroughbred pullets, any quantity, about ten weeks old, April hatched or earlier, and healthy. White Feather Farm, Westwood, N. J.

WYANDOTTES.

WHITE Wyandottes, large vigorous prize winning stock. Eggs \$1 per 15; incubator eggs \$4 per 100. C. A. Sanborn, Malden, Mass.

WHITE WYANDOTTES, exclu. Whitest br. egg strain in state. Standard birds, early lay, str. bred for practical purposes. Eggs \$1.13. Satisfaction guar. P. D. White, No. Attleboro, Mass.

25 WHITE Wyandotte hens, choice stock at \$1.50 ea. C. E. White, Fox Chase, Phila., Pa.

WHITE WYANDOTTES. For the remainder of the season will sell eggs from my Dunston Wyandottes and Hawkins Barred Rocks at \$1 per 13. These are from same pens from which I have shipped all the season at \$2. Give me your orders. G. D. Elmer, Irving, Mass.

100 FIRST choice White Wyandotte yearling hens at \$1 each; also 30 Rose Comb White Leghorn hens and two cocks at same price, all are fine shape and great layers. Fertile eggs \$4 per 100. Send for catalogue. C. A. Stevens & Co., Wilson, N. Y.

COBURN WILL SELL

200 Barred Plymouth Rocks.

Yearling and two year old hens at from \$1 to \$2 each. 15 cocks and cockerels at \$2 to \$5 each. Send for circular. F. A. P. COBURN, B-759 Stevens St., Lowell, Mass.

Congestion of the Brain. (I. L.)—Your brief statement of the symptoms and course of the disease about which you ask does not enable one to determine the cause of the trouble, though there appears to be no reason to doubt that the disease is congestion of the brain. In Salmon's description of this disease, ("Diseases of Poultry," p. 159), you will see at once that his full statement of symptoms includes those given by you for this case. He says:—"It may occur in fat and plethoric birds by fright or indigestion. It is frequently associated with irritation of the intestines by parasitic worms. It is seen particularly in male birds during the breeding season, and in chickens exposed to the hot rays of the sun. It may also occur as the result of blows upon the head, and as a complication with infectious diseases, such as cholera.

"The symptoms are giddiness, which leads the bird to throw its head upwards and backwards, or to bend the neck to one side. The gait is staggering and uncertain, the bird walking backwards, sideways, or in a circle. Sometimes irregular and unusual movements are made, or the bird falls to the ground fluttering and making convulsive movements with the legs, or may lie for some minutes powerless to move. In some cases there are epileptiform spasms which may often be stopped by a touch; in other cases there is great stupefaction and drowsiness.

"As treatment apply cold water or ice to the head, and hold it in position until the head is thoroughly cooled. Give internally thirty grains of epsom salts, or one and one-half grains of enlome, or two teaspoonfuls of castor oil. Keep the affected bird in a quiet, cool, and shady place. If there is not entire recovery under this treatment, try bromide of potassium one to five grains three times a day, dissolved in a tablespoonful of water."

In case it is discovered that worms originated the trouble, treatment for worms must also be given. Remedies for worms are given in Dec. 15, 1900, issue.

MARKET REVIEW.

BOSTON.

Eggs.—Nearby and Cape fancy 17¢18c.; eastern and Vt. and N. H. choice fresh 14c.; eastern, fair to good, and western selected 12½¢13c.; Mich. fancy fresh 13½c.; western, common to good 11¢12c.; southern fresh 11¢12c.; western dirties \$2.40¢\$3 per 30 doz. case.

Dressed Poultry.—Northern and eastern—Fowls, extra choice 13¢14c., common to good 10¢11c.; chickens, choice spring 35c., fair to good 25¢30c.; western, iced—turkeys, common to good 7½¢9c.; fowls, choice 10c., ordinary 9¢9½c.; chickens, spring 20¢25c.; old cocks 6½¢7c.

Live Poultry.—Fowls 10¢10½c.; roosters 6¢7c.; spring chickens, per lb. 20¢25c.

NEW YORK.

Eggs.—Prime state and Penna. 15¢16c.; prime western 13½¢14½c., average lots 12¢12½c.; southwestern 11¢12c., dirties 9½¢10c., checks 7½¢9½c.

Dressed Poultry.—Iced fowls 9¢9½c., broilers, fancy dry picked 18¢20c., scalded 14¢15c., fancy soft meat chickens 12c., average 9¢10c., common 7¢8c.; capons, fancy large 15¢16c., medium sized 13¢14c.; ducks, fancy 12¢12½c.; geese, fancy 9¢9½c.

Live Poultry.—Spring chickens 20¢22c. lb., fowls 11c.; roosters 7c.; turkeys 9c.; average western ducks 70¢75c. pr., southern 50¢55c.; geese, average western 90¢\$1, southern and southwestern 70¢75c.

PHILADELPHIA.

Eggs.—Penna., nearby and western 14c.; southwestern 13c.; southern 12c.

Dressed Poultry.—Fowls, choice 10c., fair to good 9¢9½c.; broilers, nearby, as to size 25¢35c.

Live Poultry.—Fowls, 10c.; old roosters 7c.; spring chickens, weighing 3 and 4 lbs., per pair 22¢24c., 1½ and 2½ lbs., per pair 16¢20c.; ducks 9¢10c.

CHICAGO.

Eggs.—10½¢12c.

Dressed Poultry.—Hens, heavy 7½¢8c., choice small 8½¢9c.; spring chicks 15¢22c. according to size; ducks 7½¢8c.; spring ducks 14¢18c.

Bucks County Fowls and Rhode Island Reds.

Editor FARM-POULTRY:—I am anxious to know the difference, if any, between R. I. Red and Bucks County fowls. I have heard it stated that they are the same. I have not noticed any special mention of Bucks County fowls in your columns. Don't remember of

any note of them whatever, but R. I. Reds are constantly mentioned in some form—in ads. or notes.

R. T. B.

It is likely that Bucks County fowls and Rhode Island Reds are of similar origin—Asiatic crosses on dunghill stock, but Bucks County fowls have been known as such for a much longer time than Reds have been before the public. So far as may be judged from the fowls occasionally seen on exhibition the Bucks County fowls and some Rhode Island Reds are so much alike that one would want to know their pedigrees before saying which was which, but there are many R. I. Reds (and I think nearly all of those of the popular "red" type) which could not be mistaken for Bucks County fowls. Bucks County fowls have always had some ardent admirers, but have never been able to secure any popularity worth mentioning, perhaps because the few who bred them have not pushed their merits in the right way.

Why Not Keep Bees? Bees and Poultry Make a Good Combination.

A good start with bees can be made on a very small capital, if one goes about it in the right way. The first right step is to get accurate information. This is found in the "A B C of Bee Culture," a standard work published by the A. I. Root Co., and in their magazine, *Gleanings in Bee Culture*. Samples of the latter will be sent free to all readers of this paper who apply for them. Address the A. I. Root Co., Medina, O.

AN ITEM OF ECONOMY.

The literature that has been lavished on the subject during the past three or four years, should leave no interested person in doubt regarding the value of paint and the respective merits of the various pigments. Good paint offers the cheapest and most profitable investment a property owner can make. Wood and other structural materials are expensive, but they will last indefinitely if properly protected from the elements. Without such protection, all of them except brick and stone are very perishable. To leave a structure without such protection is comparable to leaving a fine violin without a case or leaving a costly reaper and binder exposed to the weather. Paint is more important to a house than fire insurance, for fire is a rare accident, but the wear of the elements is sure and incessant.

Outside of the matter of economy, paint improves property value. A well painted property presents ocular evidence of prosperity and forehandedness.

To keep a building in first class condition requires, with good paint, a fresh coat about once in ten years, or in favored climates only once in about fifteen years, and while the cost of this protection is small the deterioration in value which it prevents is relatively enormous.

However, the only paints that will give this protection are the pure linseed oil paints containing zinc white. They may contain white lead (and it is generally thought that they should contain about twenty per cent of this) and they may contain a small proportion (not over twenty per cent) of one of the inert pigments; but zinc white and pure oil are essential to economy and durability. Alkalies and water are not admissible in good paints, but between turpentine and benzine there is but little to choose, both evaporating completely. Generally speaking the less of either there is present the longer the paint will last and the better protection it will afford.

STANTON DUDLEY.

GET Macbeth's "pearl top" and "pearl glass" lamp-chimneys; they are made of tough glass, tough against heat; they do not break in use; they do from accident.

They are clear, transparent, not misty. Look at your chimney. How much of the light is lost in the fog?

Be willing to pay a little more.

Our "Index" describes all lamps and their proper chimneys. With it you can always order the right size and shape of chimney for any lamp. We mail it FREE to any one who writes for it.

Address MACBETH, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ADVISORY COUNSELLOR

On all matters pertaining to Poultry.
HENRY M. LADD, - Cleveland, Ohio.
Impartial advice will be given by mail for 6 months on all subjects relating to the Poultry Industry in consultation with E. T. Blood, associate expert.
27 years of experience. - - FEE \$1.00.

WE KNOW 'Tis Early

To talk about pullets, but if we tell you a few times about them, you will know where you can get them. We will have two thousand to sell, and they will be ready to go away any time after Oct 1st. After June 1st our annual sale of yearling hens is on. Can let you have two thousand if you want that many.

HATCHING EGGS

\$2 per sitting; 3 sittings \$5; \$10 per hundred. S. C. W. Leghorns, Buff Rocks, White Wyandottes S. C. Buff Leghorns, Barred Rocks, S. C. Bl. Minorcas
PLEASANT VIEW POULTRY FARM,
Box 20, Hopewell, N. J.
C. A. DURLING, Mgr.

The Finest Spray is produced with
RIPPLEY'S
Compressed Air 5 gal. Sprayers. Tested to 60 lbs. pressure. Has safety valve—can't burst. Throws a continuous stream 35 feet if desired. Guaranteed the best 5 gal. Comp. Air Sprayer made, or money refunded. Made both in copper and galv. iron. Write for circulars. Nothing else so good for whitewashing poultry houses, stables, etc. We also make a complete line of Sprayers for Commercial Orchards, vineyards, etc. Agents make big money selling these and our other specialties. Write for special terms and prices to dealers and agents.
RIPPLEY HARDWARE COMPANY,
Box 12, Grafton, Illinois.
Eastern Branches—8 Park Place, N. Y. City; 34 Merchants Row, Boston



THIS POULTRY FARM FOR SALE

Owner having acquired an interest in a larger farm, will sell this farm of 33 acres, 30 miles from Boston.



A CHOICE LOCATION

Only 14 miles to depot, post office, stores and school; electric cars on Brockton and Plymouth street railway pass the farm, connecting with all points; brook flows through farm; beautiful lake close by; about 18 acres in high state of cultivation, seeded to clover, alfalfa, winter rye, grass, and crops; abundance small fruits; remainder of land, woodland and pasture.

MODERN EQUIPMENT About 400 running feet of open front scratching shed hen houses, all new; brooder accommodations for 1200 chicks; feed house 20 x 30, with incubator and root cellar under same; 10 h. p. boiler (new), 8 h. p. engine, large root cellar, fodder and bone cutters; windmill and tank; inexhaustible supply of water piped through hen houses; steam cooking arrangements. **AN ESTABLISHED BUSINESS** This farm is fully stocked with pure bred White Wyandotte fowls, which can be bought if purchaser of farm so desires, at a fair valuation. It has a well established trade in eggs and poultry, and a reputation for marketing products of first class quality. Within two years it has developed a good trade in incubator eggs, catering to buyers of choice practical stock. It has good markets for all you can produce at top prices. **A DESIRABLE HOME** Fine house of ten rooms, beautifully situated in splendid condition; wood and carriage house attached; barn 25 x 40.

TERMS:—Part cash, balance on mortgage at moderate interest. For further particulars call or address,
SILVER LAKE POULTRY FARM, Silver Lake P. O., Mass.
Plympton R. R. station. N. Y., N. H., & H. R. R., Plymouth Division.

NEWS NOTES.

Short Items About People and Affairs in the Poultry World.

"Uncle" John Bennett, of Sunman, Ind., reports a good trade in Black Spanish eggs this year—twenty days behind on orders June 1st.

The recently organized Ft. Black Poultry and Pet Stock Association has for its officers: Pres.—Wm. Veiter, New Madison, O. Sec'y—A. C. Carney, Eldorado, O. Treas.—J. D. King, New Madison. A show will be held Dec. 17–20, 1901, with Thos. F. Rigg, judge.

Geo. H. Northup, of Raceville, N. Y., invites readers to send for his catalogue giving reduced prices of eggs for hatching, and offering bargains in Black Minorcas from his breeding pens. It is worth while for those interested in choice Black Minorcas to follow this up.

"Bees Will Pay Taxes," is the title of a bulletin just issued by the Rhode Island State Board of Agriculture. The pamphlet is from the pen of Geo. A. Stockwell, and gives in a nutshell the reasons why it is profitable to keep bees, and information as to conditions under which they may be kept.

Mr. Edward Caine, who has been for a number of years in the employ of Mr. C. I. Nesmith, of Reading, Mass., for several years past as foreman of his poultry farm, recently returned to his home in the Isle of Man, where he intends to engage in poultry keeping on a large scale.

Amesbury poultry fanciers are pleased over the latest valuable addition to their number. Mr. F. W. Howes, formerly of Woodstock, Vt., and long known as a successful breeder and exhibitor of White and Buff Wyandottes. Mr. Howes has purchased a book and news business in Amesbury, and will make his home in that city.

The executive committee of the Lincoln Poultry, Bench and Pet Stock Ass'n voted to hold their first exhibition at Waltham, Mass., Nov. 27–29, 1901. This association has a large membership from all over Middlesex county. Waltham used to hold some good shows, and there is no good reason why the show at Waltham this year should not be one of the best of the early shows.

"The Pigeon; How to Select, Breed, and Manage the Pigeon for Pleasure or Profit," is the title of a little book by A. V. Meersch, just published by Clarence C. DePuy, Syracuse, N. Y. It is a practical treatment of the subject, going over the ground very carefully, and giving a great deal of information on every phase of the subject in very small compass. The price of the book is 25 cents.

J. A. DeMar, of the Silver Lake Poultry Farm, Silver Lake, Mass., has purchased the Pequot Poultry Farm, of N. D. Noyes, at Mystic, Conn., and will move to it July 1st. The farm at Silver Lake is offered for sale, and will no doubt soon find a customer, and will make an excellent place for someone. Its one fault in the owner's eyes has been that it was not large enough for him to carry on operations on the scale to which his steadily growing business was forcing him. The average poultryman, however, will find it large enough, for the average man (poultry man or other) has not Mr. DeMar's great capacity for work, and therefore will be much longer in feeling the need of more land and larger opportunities. FARM-POULTRY congratulates Mr. DeMar on having come into possession of so good a plant, and congratulates the late owner, Mr. Noyes, on having been able to transfer the property to one so well fitted to manage it and maintain its reputation.

Under date of June 3d. F. R. Hunt, secretary of the Cleveland Poultry and Pet Stock Co., writes: "We are pleased to inform you that we are in receipt of a letter from secretary Charles McClave, of the Ohio State Poultry Association, who says:

"We have decided to accept of the proposition made us to hold the state poultry association exhibition in conjunction with that to be held in Cleveland, December 4 to 10, 1901, inclusive. By the Cleveland Poultry and Pet Stock Co., I see no reason why this should not be the best opening for the largest show to be held the coming winter between New York and Chicago. With the combined efforts of the two associations, it will certainly be a record breaker."

"You will no doubt remember that the Cleveland Poultry and Pet Stock Co. was recently incorporated under the laws of the state of Ohio, for \$5,000. This fact, together with the state association meeting with us, will certainly make the Cleveland show, as Mr. McClave says, a record breaker."

Weak Legged Chicks.

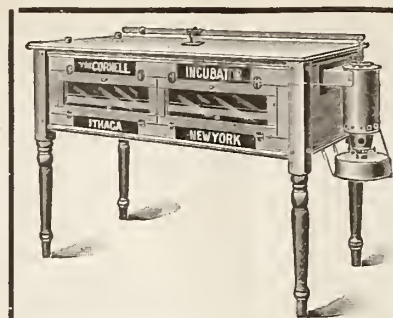
Editor FARM-POULTRY:—April 27th I bought 200 chicks one day old; got them home safe and sound apparently, and put them in four home made (FARM-POULTRY) brooders, in brooder house with indoor gravel yards five feet square, having also outside runs 10x5. Temperature of brooder 90° down to 75° at three weeks. Fed as always, Mr. Rudd's method.—Johnny cake four or five times daily, rolled or granulated oats, grit and charcoal always before them, green grass cut in quarter-inch lengths in abundance, and fresh water four times daily.

Now the strange part is that chicks grow all right to certain size, and when so large their legs give out entirely so that they cannot get around at all. They eat and drink well, and seem well enough—only, no legs to stand on. Fed a few beef scraps once, but on account of looseness stopped it. If you can fathom this and suggest a remedy you will greatly oblige F. E. C.

The usual causes of weak legs in chicks are overheating, high feeding, feeding rations lacking in bone or animal matter, and lack of exercise. Should think it likely that all three last named had something to do with this case. It is not stated whether the oats were fed in chaff or simply in open troughs or dishes, but even were they fed in chaff, Johnny cake four or five times a day and oats constantly make a pretty warm ration,—one which cannot safely be carried without abundant exercise. Less Johnny cake, oats only twice a day, and a little hard wheat or cracked corn with a little bone meal or meat meal in the Johnny cake, or a little green cut bone, with more room and exercise would probably result in immediate improvement in most of these chicks. Bone meal alone would be likely to make a quick improvement if not fed too heavily. It is a mistake to force the feeding on chicks intended for use as stock birds as much as was done in this case. Confining chicks to such narrow runs also has a debilitating effect. I have always had an antipathy to too intensive methods, and of the difference between the results from them and those obtained by giving both old and young stock as much room as possible the stronger that feeling against crowding becomes. Here are fifty chicks kept in fifty square feet of outdoor run. I have to keep my chicks covered up at first to protect them from cats. Each hen and brood has a coop 6x12. The largest brood I have numbers seventeen chicks. I have never had to keep chicks covered this way until this year, and the method of cooping was experimental. After using it a while some other ideas for improving it were suggested and embodied in a later built coop, which is to be still further improved in line with other changes suggested by use. When completed as I want it I will give illustrated description of it in the paper. The point to be brought out in connection with it now is that the most satisfactory arrangement I have found is one which by constructing the runs in pairs with a slat partition between them (the outer sides being of fine mesh wire netting) through which partition the chicks can go, while each hen is confined to her own pen, about thirty to thirty-five chicks have the run of 144 square feet of ground, and the coops being movable, they can have new ground every few days.

I don't consider this the best way to grow chicks. I think they need more freedom, and when they are three to four weeks old, a little more alive to sources of danger and not quite so easy a prey to the cats, the hens are confined in small coops where the chicks can have the run of a yard large enough to give them variety and exercise. The cats may get some chickens even at this age (though as yet they have taken none) but I would rather lose a few that way than keep the lot as closely confined as would be necessary to give absolute protection—I can better afford to do so.—and so, I think, can most persons who keep chickens.

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ROWLAND G. BUFFINTON,
Box 47, Fall River, Mass.

Tuberculosis — Hatching Chicks in Duck Machines.

Editor FARM-POULTRY:—Would like to know if you can throw some light on what ails my chickens.

First, I will describe how they act: Seem to be strong and lively when hatched, eat heartily; after about a week their wings droop, look sleepy, get very thin, and soon die (have no lice); some seem to have a slight swelling of the eyes. Have dissected some, and found white cheesy lumps in the intestines.

I do not think it can be the feed or brooders, as I have tried several different kinds of each with but very little difference in the results. Nor do I see how it can be the breeding stock, having tried eggs from neighbors. So, have come to the conclusion that it must be either the incubators or the surroundings after they are put out. Am using the Prairie State machines, three special duck and one 100-egg machines. Do you think their being duck machines makes any difference? I do not think they seem to be quite as large and strong as those out of the small one. They all seem to hatch good, sometimes getting as high as 90 to 95 per cent of fertile eggs.

The thing that puzzles me is that I always have good luck with the first hatch or two in cold weather out of the small machine, but just as soon as the large machine came off the trouble seems to begin, although I gave them (the chickens) the same care and feed. It looks to me as if it must be that the duck machines do not hatch as strong, or that the air in the brooder house is too close as the weather gets warmer,—always ventilate well by the windows in front and doors in ends.

The brooder house is situated in rather a damp place, but the inside seems to be perfectly dry. My chickens do not seem to thrive from the start as they should. Have spent a great deal of time and money on them with but poor results. If I knew where the trouble lies could pursue the business with more heart.

ROBT. M. DILLATISH.

If Mr. D. will study the article on tuberculosis in poultry contributed by Dr. Woods and published in F-P., May 1, 1900, that will doubtless throw some light on his problem. His damp location is open to suspicion, and it is possible that the duck machines have something to do with the trouble. Faulty incubation is given as a cause of predisposition to tuberculosis in brooder chicks, and as duck machines are constructed for greater ventilation than the regular machines, it is possible that drying down the hens' eggs too much reduces the vitality of the chicks.

The fact that eggs from different sources gave similar results does not necessarily relieve the breeding stock of responsibility for tuberculosis. It is not at all unusual for such troubles to be common throughout the flocks of poultry over quite large areas.

It appears to me that this is a case where several unfavorable conditions combine to make very serious a trouble which no one of them would make so serious if other conditions are right. Were the location an excellent one and the parent stock perfectly healthy and fit, it is not likely that the duck machines—even if not as well adapted as others for hatching chickens, would cause so much trouble. Were the parents and machines just right the chicks might withstand much that was against them in location. Were the location and the machines just right it is not likely that the weaknesses of parent stock—unless very bad—would so soon and so seriously affect the chicks.

Standards of Nutritive Ratio in Rations for Milch Cows.

In discussing the subject of narrow rations in the last issue of this paper, I admitted Mr. Silberstein's statement of 1:4.5 as the accepted standard of nutritive ratio for milch cows, because while I have never given any special study to the mathematical values of rations for cows, I had frequently met with that standard, and did not recall any authoritative statement giving a different one, and because a rough mental calculation of the rations I used to use for cows seemed to me to indicate that it was about right—and I presume it was

for the articles I used, and for the conditions.

But in a bulletin (No. 77) just received from the Rhode Island Experiment Station, entitled, "Rations for Milch Cows," I find standards given for winter rations which are almost identical with those I figured out for poultry several years ago—using tested rations the composition of which (by weight) was known. I infer from the statements in this bulletin that these standards have been used for some time, and I find in this bulletin nothing to indicate that a ration having the nutritive ratio of the product of the milch cow is desired, while I do find plenty of evidence that wide rations—as wide and wider than we use for poultry—are in general use by good practical and scientific feeders of milch cows.

Approved standards of nutritive ratio vary from 1:5 to 1:6.5. The latter is one recommended by Wisconsin dairymen as most economical. In Germany—it is said—the ratio of 1:5.4 is widely recommended. This is given simply as information, and to show on what an insecure foundation the argument for "narrow rations" for poultry rested.

Personally, and for reasons given in this paper last year, I do not consider the nutritive ratio the best measure of the value of a food. At the same time I think it is a good enough measure to indicate in a general way how nearly an article, or a ration, comes to supplying the food elements in the proportions generally wanted, and that a ration which is so far from common good rations as one with a 1:2 or 1:2.5 is too evidently "away off" to be considered by practical feeders.

White Wonders and White Wyandottes.

Editor FARM-POULTRY:—In reply to I. C. Stephens' question in May 15th F-P.: "Can a breeder of pure bred White Wonders select White Wonders and White Wyandottes from the same breeding pen and palm them off as either upon any one at all familiar with the two breeds?" I will say that I have bred the White Wonders ever since they were introduced by Mr. French, and I have yet to see the first White Wonder that would pass for a White Wyandotte under the inspection of any judge who knew his business.

1st.—They breed very uniform in leg feathering. I don't think I have had twenty chicks out of three hundred which I have bred annually for the past ten years that have come with smooth legs, and even these would show traces of stubs upon close inspection.

2d.—They are not shaped like the White Wyandottes; they have a much longer body, more like the Dorking, and they are a stockier built bird.

3d.—Their color is white or creamy white. In fact their resemblance to the White Wyandottes is no more marked than that of the White Rocks, and I can hardly understand why so much opposition should be made to Wonders because they resemble the White Wyandottes. Do not all our white breeds resemble each other to a greater or less degree? Surely this judge does not claim that you can breed White Wonders and White Wyandottes from the same pen, any more readily than you can Buff Wyandottes and Buff Rocks; still these two breeds went into the Standard without any great trouble, so why should White Wonders be barred out?

Auburn, Me.

A. L. MERRILL.

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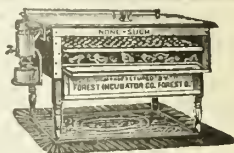
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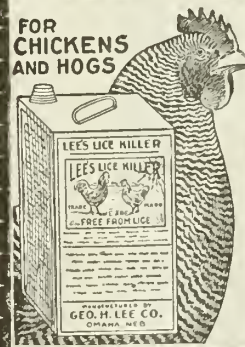
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Some Eyesores to Poultry Keepers.

I had a letter from a correspondent the other day which caused a good laugh first, and then gave me a few things to think about. He writes thus:—

"I have kept a small flock of Barred Plymouth Rock hens for four years, and they have always been healthy and well until this spring. They still seem to feel and act well, but present the appearance of physical wrecks, in this, to wit: A space on their backs half the size of one's hand, immediately forward of their tails, has lost all, or nearly all feathers, some worse than others, and on many of them the skin is wholly bare over size of space mentioned. This gives them a disgusting and disreputable appearance. They are not all affected. It does not seem to in anyway affect their general health or cheerful disposition, and they walk around apparently utterly oblivious of their outlandish condition.

"I usually feed as follows:—*Morning*, table scraps (always containing more or less meat), and corn. *Noon*, mash of half and half corn meal and bran. *Night*, mixed wheat and corn,—mostly wheat.

"My fowls have an abundance of clean fresh water, a well kept house wherein to lay and roost, a yard adjoining, and a more extended run, where they can pick all the grass they want, to which they are admitted about twice a week. They all lay well all the time.

"Can you suggest the cause and remedy for the bare back tendency I have described?

"One other thing gives me more worry even than the lack-feather condition of backs, viz. Some of them carry around a large sized bay window expansion on the lower posterior portion of their bodies, right where they are supposed to have storage room for eggs. These protruberances are large, heavy and devoid of feathers, and present a very decided boiled lobster color. You can imagine the effect as "moving pictures" that these fowls would have on one's vision, with their bare backs and bay windows as described. These disabilities do not appear until they begin laying, and then they seem to gradually grow worse. These hens thus affected continue to lay with regularity and precision, and to all appearance, so far as their actions are concerned, are perfectly well and hearty.

"Can you suggest the cause and remedy for the "bay-window" additions? If a cure for both the above disabilities cannot be found and successfully applied, I shall be compelled from regard to the landscape as presented to my neighbors and others, to dispose of in any way I can this whole flock of hens.

"I have a nice flock of little chicks coming on, which I hope will develop more pleasing attributes."

The "attributes" above referred to are generally taken by poultry keepers as inevitably bound, sooner or later, to attach to some proportion of a flock of fowls; and this is the season of the year when they become most pronounced. The cause of bare backs was given in the last issue of this paper. As the statement there indicates, it would be difficult to regulate this matter in flocks where the presence of a male is required, otherwise prevention would be easy.

The tendency to bagginess, usually accompanied by bareness of the abdomen, cannot well be changed in the individual, but can be eliminated from flocks by removing those thus affected, though to do so would probably take out a large proportion of the best layers.

These cases given are of the kind where use is destructive to beauty—at least for the time. Unless the fowls are kept where they and their temporary blemishes are conspicuous feature of the landscape there is no reason to bother about such matters; but if the fowls are kept where their lack of condition obtrudes itself upon all who see it, it would seem to be in order, if the owner is at all sensitive about such matters for him to arrange either to dispose of the old fowls or give them a run where they would not be seen by neighbors and passers by, giving the more public run to the young chickens. Yet I should think that unless the fowls were kept very close to neighbors' windows and to the street (and I should not keep fowls at all if this had to be), the sensible course is simply to take these things

as they come, remembering that such blemishes are not conspicuous at a distance, and that fifty yards away it takes an unusually good eye to detect them in fowls considered simply as landscape features, though they might not pass unnoticed by an observant poultryman. Such an one, however, would never think of them as other than regular happenings in the course of nature.

The Cleveland Poultry Association.

Editor FARM-POULTRY:—Your readers will no doubt be interested to know that we have merged the Cleveland Poultry Association into a stock company capitalized at \$5,000, with the entire amount of stock for sale now sold. This movement was found necessary in order to enlarge, modernize, and place future Cleveland shows on a plane above that ever before attempted here.

The excellent results had at our show here last season were in the main responsible for this decision, and the management greatly encouraged to place before the poultry fraternity a show of the first magnitude.

The company was incorporated under the laws of Ohio, and we are now ready to do business in a manner which must meet with the approval of all breeders.

The dates selected for the coming show are December 4 to 11, 1901, and Gray's Armory, located in the central part of the city, patronized by the best people of the city, has been engaged in which to hold it.

The score card system of judging has been decided upon, as a majority of breeders in this section of the country desire it.

We greatly desire the cooperation and confidence of breeders generally, that we may work in harmony, and give to the exhibitors of the mid west a show of proportions equaled only by the best in the country.

The officers of the company are:—President—Mr. John Zipp, who is also president of one of Cleveland's largest wholesale houses. Vice-president—Mr. Geo. E. Conkey, secretary-treasurer of a large contracting firm of this city. Treasurer—Mr. George G. Brown, state agent for Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Indiana for the Maryland Casualty Co. Secretary—Mr. F. R. Hunt, of the Hunt Mfg. Co. The directors of the company are Mr. John Zipp, Mr. Geo. G. Brown, Dr. H. M. Ladd, Mr. Geo. E. Conkey, Mr. F. R. Hunt, together with the stockholders of the Cleveland Poultry and Pet Stock Company, represent some of Cleveland's most conservative and responsible business men, and nothing but what is correct and right will be tolerated. Cleveland show should be on all breeders' lists as being the proper show at which to exhibit the coming season; and prospective plans of the management for the coming great show will be given from time to time as they mature. Yours truly, F. R. HUNT, Sec'y.

The Cleveland Poultry and Pet Stock Co.

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This is to certify that I have sold my entire stock of Belgian hares to H. G. Cleveland & Sons, proprietors of the Fairview Rabbitry consisting of Britain, Jr., Dexter Prince, Lady Styles, Quenee, Lady Grace, and others—the best stock there is in New England. These hares come from the Dexter Rabbitry, and the Banbury Rabbitry, both of Los Angeles, Cal., and score from 93 to 95.

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